THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany

FOR OCTOBER 1809:

With a View of the Village of EDNAM.

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State

EDNAM the BIRTH PLACE of JAMES THOMSON

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Sept. 26. to October 26. 1809, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

Sept.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.8	37	53	—	Clear
27	29.2	39	44	0.05	Rain
28	29.8	37	47	—	Clear
29	29.95	34	56	—	Ditto
30	29.8	44	51	0.01	Showers
Oct. 1	29.1	40	68	—	Clear
2	30.05	60	64	0.01	Showers
3	30.2	57	67	—	Clear
4	30.2	50	50	0.93	Rain
5	30.2	49	58	—	Cloudy
6	30.05	48	56	—	Ditto
7	30.1	47	57	—	Ditto
8	30.2	45	50	—	Ditto
9	30.2	44	52	—	Clear
10	30.2	38	51	—	Ditto
11	30.25	34	38	—	Ditto
12	30.25	37	50	—	Ditto
13	30.26	40	52	—	Ditto
14	30.27	34	53	—	Ditto
15	30.2	45	50	0.01	Showers
16	30.	52	59	0.02	Ditto
17	29.95	52	57	—	Clear
18	29.98	50	56	—	Ditto
19	30.	48	59	0.22	Rain
20	30.1	55	60	—	Cloudy
21	30.	52	56	—	Ditto
22	29.9	53	57	—	Clear
23	30.92	47	56	—	Ditto
24	29.	41	57	—	Ditto
25	29.5	48	57	—	Ditto
26	30.2	47	47	—	Cloudy
	Quantity of Rain			1.25	

High Water at LEITH FOR NOVEMBER.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
W. 1	8	12	8	50
Th. 2	9	29	10	3
Fr. 3	10	37	11	6
Sa. 4	11	33	11	59
Su. 5	—	—	0	22
M. 6	0	47	1	11
Tu. 7	1	34	1	57
W. 8	2	20	2	43
Th. 9	3	6	3	30
Fr. 10	3	52	4	16
Sa. 11	4	39	5	5
Su. 12	5	30	5	56
M. 13	6	25	6	56
Tu. 14	7	26	8	1
W. 15	8	35	9	14
Th. 16	9	48	10	21
Fr. 17	10	52	11	19
Sa. 18	11	46	—	—
Su. 19	0	12	0	33
M. 20	0	55	1	13
Tu. 21	1	31	1	48
W. 22	2	6	2	23
Th. 23	2	40	2	57
Fr. 24	3	16	3	31
Sa. 25	3	48	4	5
Su. 26	4	22	4	42
M. 27	5	0	5	20
Tu. 28	5	41	6	5
W. 29	6	31	6	58
Th. 30	7	28	8	0

MOON's PHASES
FOR NOVEMBER 1809.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon,	7.	6.	20.	even.
First Quart.	14.	9.	12.	morn.
Full Moon,	22.	2.	30.	morn.
Last Quart.	30.	6.	54.	morn.

November 2. Duke of Kent born, (1767.)
3. Princess Sophia born, (1777.)
5. Gun Powder plot, (1605.)
8. Princess Augusta Sophia, born, (1768.)
14. Court of Session sits.
30. St Andrew's day.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR OCTOBER 1809.

Account of the Village of EDNAM, *with a View.*

THE village of Ednam, or Edenham, is situated in the county of Roxburgh, on the north side of the river Eden, from which it derives its name, and which at a short distance falls into the Tweed. It lies a few miles to the north of Kelso, and of the English border, in the heart of the finest pastoral scenery in Scotland. Ednam, accordingly, has had the singular felicity of producing the first descriptive poet of which this country can boast. In this village, on the 22d of September 1700, was born James Thomson, whose name is so glorious to Scottish literature. It was in the scenery round Ednam and Kelso, that he formed those views of nature, which have been so exquisitely transcribed into his poem of the "Seasons." On the top of a beautiful hill near Ednam, the monument to his memory, the plan of which we some time ago presented to our readers, was intended to be erected *.

It is remarkable that Ednam is now inhabited by a poet who has inherited some portion of the genius of Thomson. This is William Wight, several of whose ingenious pieces have been communicated to the public through the medium of this Miscellany.

* *Query*,—Why is not this undertaking in greater forwardness?

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

October. THIS has proved to be one of the finest months in the year, a thing not uncommon in our climate. The nocturnal frosts have hitherto been only slight: the Indian cress, purslane, and love-apple, still (Oct. 30.) retain their verdure; many ash-trees have not yet lost their foliage; the bat is still seen flying about at night.

Oct. 12.—Some herrings are now taken in the little bays and creeks near North Queensferry; but the shoal is inconsiderable. Farther up the Forth, *Spirlings*, or Smelts, are caught, but in small quantity. Some few *gaudnooks* or Saury Pikes (Esox Saurus) are occasionally found, at ebb-tide, with their noses stuck in the sludge. The *garvie* or sprat fishery at Kincardine is not so productive as formerly.

—— 23.—In the course of clearing out the foundation for the new prison, on the west side of the Parliament Square, near the top of the lane called Forrester's Wynd, some part of the native rock has been laid bare. A bed of highly indurated sandstone, is seen resting immediately on a bed of slate-clay, or argillaceous shistus, chiefly of a soft and friable nature. This is a fact deserving the attention of our controversial geologists. The strata dip to the north-east. The same sort of quartzy

quartzy sandstone was exposed some years ago, at a very great depth, at the bottom of Bank Street, in laying the foundation of the new office of the Bank of Scotland.

FIORIN-GRASS.—The fame of this grass has now sounded forth from Clonfecle in the county of Armagh, to every part of Ireland, England, and Scotland; and Dr Richardson still continues to amaze agriculturists by accounts of its excellent properties and wonderful productiveness, attested by some of the magistrates and nobility of that part of Ireland. It is so tenacious of life, that shoots sent from Clonfecle by post, have vegetated upon being planted in gardens near this city. It is nothing else than the *Agrostis stolonifera* of Linnæus, or Creeping Bent-grass. It may be interesting to some readers of this journal to know, that it is by no means an uncommon indigenous grass in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, as well as in most parts of Scotland. It may very generally be observed sending down its stolones, or long trailing jointed shoots, along the moist sides of ditches or drains that have been rid in the summer. In the bottoms of ditches, it is often mixed with Festuca fluitans. In the winter it is most easily observed, maintaining, at that dead season, a more vivid green colour than most other grasses. From each joint proceeds an upright leafy shoot, and where the stolones happen to come in contact with the soil, two or three radicles are thrown out from every joint. The fiorin is apt to be confounded with the Agrostis vulgaris or common bent, which often likewise sends out trailing shoots from the root, especially in autumn. Where the remains of the flower can be found, the true fiorin may be distinguished by its having the florets much more clustered than the common bent. The fiorin is the *Red Robin* of English farmers; and Dr Richardson considers it (perhaps without sufficient evidence,) as synonymous with the famous *Creeping Cheston grass*. The doctor is certainly wrong when he announces it as the same species with the celebrated *Doob grass* of India, the never-failing resource of our cavalry in that country. Had he consulted the 4th volume of the Asiatic Researches, he would have found that the *durva* or *doob* is a different plant. It is there described and figured by Sir William Jones. Dr Koenig considered it as a new species of Agrostis, and called it A. linearis: Its panicle bears much resemblance to that of the genus Panicum. The *fiore-grass* of Iceland, mentioned by Horrebow, is got only at the ebb, and seems to be the Zostera marina of Linnæus.

As to the habits and properties of fiorin: Dr Richardson affirms that it thrives in all soils, high or low, wet or dry; on bare peat-moss; on the flow-bog, or on the pavé of a shut-up turnpike-road. It will grow, in short, on the very worst soils, and will from thence yield equally good hay as on the best. Unlike the common cultivated grasses, a crop of fiorin continues to vegetate, and to increase in bulk, by extending its stolones, long after flowering; so that fiorin hay may be made very late in the year: Dr Richardson affirms that he has made it with success in December. A soaking of rain does the hay no harm; the fiorin possessing so much of the vital principle as to hinder the fermentative process. The hay is of the best quality; horses, cows, and sheep, giving a preference to it. The produce is very great; equal to six or seven tons per English acre. If left uncut, it affords green food from November to May, excellent for milch cows; affording milk and butter free of any peculiar flavour, and in this respect superior to turnips. The fiorin is best propagated by strewing the stolones, or strings, over the surface of the land, and sprinkling a little earth over them. The seed might be sown; but the strings afford

a more speedy return; land laid down with them in April yielding a crop of hay or of green food the same season. The strings have this further advantage, that they may be scattered or planted, any mild day in the year, with nearly equal advantage.

We have been thus particular, in order if possible to induce some of our Scottish agriculturists, in different parts of the country, fairly to make the experiment. This may be done at a very trifling expence, as the worst land may be selected. If a considerable quantity of fiorin strings were wanted, or if good arable land were to be occupied with the experiment, it might be proper to apply to some experienced botanist like Mr George Don of Forfar (than whom no one could be more fit, he being completely versant with British gramina,) to collect the strings. It might at first be difficult otherwise to avoid mistakes; the Agrostis vulgaris, A. alba, and A. canina, being exceedingly apt to be confounded with the fiorin by persons unaccustomed to the discriminating of grasses: indeed it is sometimes difficult even for a tolerably acute botanist to distinguish the shoots of Agrostis vulgaris from those of A. stolonifera. The strings might be kept in store till needed, as one of the many striking qualities of fiorin is, that the shoots, though withered and kept for several months, will revive and grow when spread upon soil.

Edinburgh,
30th October 1809. } N.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE following is the method used by the goldsmiths in cleaning their plates:

Dissolve a little washed whiting into a saucer with water, until about the thickness of cream; then dip a bit of damp sponge into it, and rub the plate until the tarnish disappear: very little of the whiting to be used. Before it is quite dry, rub the whiting off with a Shamoy skin, which must be kept free from sand. Any of the whiting lurking in the crevices can be taken out with a small brush.

To give it a fine rich colour. After the above-mentioned process, dissolve a little rouge in water, until it also is about the thickness of cream, dip a bit of shamoy leather into it, and with the leather continue to rub the plate in *one direction*, until it assume the fine rich gloss which it has when it comes out of the warehouse. The rouge can be had at any of the goldsmiths at one shilling per ounce.

Many of our readers will probably recollect with what lively interest the brilliant discoveries of Professor Davy, of the Royal Institution, were some time since received by the scientific world. It must gratify every friend to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge to learn, that the execution of that very complex and difficult, though beautiful process, which has hitherto been almost exclusively confined to Professor Davy, was lately, at Glasgow, performed by Dr Ure, in the laboratory of Anderson's Institution, in the presence of two experienced practical chemists of that city, Messrs Henry and Tennant. The operation was uncommonly successful, the product of metal amounting to nearly half an ounce, whereas, formerly, a particle of the size of a small pinhead was all that could be exhibited. We understand that Dr Ure has sent a specimen of the metal to Dr Hope, Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University, along with a set of the apparatus necessary for forming it, in order to enable this distinguished teacher, and able cultivator of the science, to repeat the experiment with effect. Dr Ure has preserved a considerable quantity of this valuable metal, to gratify

tify the curiosity of the learned, and also to enable him to instruct his class, in the approaching session, in those new doctrines of chemistry, which are pregnant with such auspicious results to the philosophy of nature and the various chemical arts.

A correspondent of Nicholson's Journal, has discovered a process for obtaining from ginger, an acid, which he proposes to call Zingiberic. One ounce of the best white ginger was infused two or three days, in six ounces of nitrous acid; after which, rather more than an equal quantity of water was added, and the whole was kept at the heat of 212°, adding water to supply the loss by evaporation, till the nitrous smell had disappeared. Carbonate of lead was then added to saturation, and the solution filtered; after which the lead was precipitated by sulphuric acid, and a second filtration was made. By evaporating the filtered liquor, an acid similar in appearance to short white pieces of raw silk, was obtained, which oxidates zinc and iron, and dissolves potash, soda, and ammonia, barytes, strontian, lime, magnesia, and the oxides of zinc, iron, lead, and copper. The zingiberic acid differs from the sulphuric, sulphurous, carbonic, oxalic, tartarous, citric, mucous, succinic, and camphoric acids, in forming a soluble salt with barytes and lime; from the nitric, nitrous, muriatic, acetic, acetous, sebacic, malic, and prussic, by remaining in the solid form at 212°; from the benzoic, and suberic, by its greater solubility; and it does not, like gallic acid, precipitate copper of a brown colour.

Mr William Curtis, of the Botanic garden, Brompton, has been rewarded by the Society of Arts, for his valuable application of the Long White Moss of the Marshes (*Sphagnum palustre*. LINN.) to the packing of young trees for exportation. This is done by squeezing out part of the moisture from the moss, and laying courses of it about three inches thick, interposed with other courses of the trees (previously shortened in their branches and roots) stratum above stratum, till the box is filled, when the whole must be trodden down, and the lid properly secured. The trees will want no care, even during a voyage of ten or twelve months; the moss being wonderfully retentive of moisture, and seeming to possess an antiseptic property, which totally prevents fermentation, or putrefaction. In fact, vegetation actually proceeds during the time the trees remain inclosed; shoots being formed both from the branches and roots, which, however, are blanched and tender, for want of light and air, to which the trees consequently require to be gradually inured. This moss is very common in most parts of Europe and America, which renders the application more easy, and the discovery more important.

M. Lenormand has succeeded in producing a fine colourless varnish with copal. As all copal is not fit for this purpose, to ascertain such pieces as are good, each must be taken separately, and a single drop of pure essential oil of rosemary, not altered by keeping, must be let fall on it. Those pieces which soften at the part that imbibes the oil, are good; reduce them to powder, which sift through a very fine hair sieve, and put it into a glass, on the bottom of which it must not lie more than a finger's-breadth thick. Pour upon it essence of rosemary to a similar height; stir the whole for a few minutes, when the copal will dissolve into a viscous fluid. Let it stand for two hours, and then pour gently on it two or three drops of very pure alcohol, which distribute over the oily mass, by inclining the bottle in different directions with a very gentle motion. Repeat this operation by little and little, till the incorporation is effected, and the varnish reduced to a proper degree of fluidity. It must then be left to stand a few days, and when very clear be decanted off. This varnish,

nish, thus made without heat, may be applied with equal success to pasteboard, wood, and metals, and takes a better polish than any other. It may be used on paintings, the beauty of which it greatly heightens.

M. Fournier has invented an apparatus, for determining with precision, the quantity of spirit contained in any liquid, to which he gives the name of alcohometer, or œnometer. This instrument is composed of a glass tube, six or seven inches long, and placed vertically upon a cap of copper, and having a graduated bar of the same metal attached to its centre. At the place where the bar enters the tube adjusted to its base, there is a screw, by which it is hermetically closed, and which prevents the liquid to be analysed from spilling. This little apparatus stands upon three legs: at the foot is a lamp with spirit of wine, placed under the copper cap, and directly beneath the bar, to heat it quickly. On one of the legs is a moveable ferrule, with a damper, for the purpose of moderating, at pleasure, the action of the flame, and thus preventing the liquid of the tube from running over.

In order to obtain acetate of potash white and well crystallized, it is necessary to employ distilled vinegar, and very pure and saturated carbonate of potash, because if there were potash in excess, that alkali would give out charcoal and colour the solution and the salt. In order to avoid this inconvenience, and to make acetate of potash in an economical manner, M. Lenoble advises to dissolve carbonate of potash in common vinegar, to evaporate the liquor to dryness, to subject the salt to aqueous fusion, then to dissolve it in pure water, to filtre through charcoal, and to evaporate the liquid gently in a silver basin. In this way a perfectly white salt is obtained.

M. Parmentier, whose labours are always directed to some useful end, has made public a new method of preparing the extract of opium, which appears far superior to all those hitherto known. It takes from that substance the smell by which it is distinguished, and which is always in proportion to its malignant qualities. The manner of preparing 24 ounces of opium is as follows:—Macerate in rain-water for five days: then boil for a quarter of an hour with two pounds of pulverized charcoal: strain, and clarify with white of egg, and, by a suitable evaporation, you will obtain twelve ounces of extract.

M. Hiernke, has invented a new kind of bellows, in which the current of air may be increased or diminished, without interrupting its action.

M. Bozzini has announced, in several Journals, the invention of a machine, intended to throw light into the interior of the animal body. It is composed of a recipient containing the light; of tubes which direct its rays to the cavities which it is wished to enlighten; and of reflecting tubes which transmit the luminous rays to the eye of the observer.

On the 22d of August, last year, M. Andreoli, and M. Brioschi, ascended in a balloon at Padua. When the mercury had fallen to fifteen inches, about the height of three miles and an half, the latter began to feel an extraordinary palpitation of the heart, without any painful sensation in breathing. When the mercury was down to twelve, (four miles and an half) he was overpowered with a pleasing sleep, that soon became a real lethargy. The balloon continued ascending, and when the mercury was about nine inches, (near six miles,) M. Andreoli perceived himself swollen all over, and could not move his left hand. When the mercury had fallen to 8,5 (about six miles and a quarter,) the balloon burst with a loud explosion, and began to descend rapidly with much noise, which awoke M. Brioschi. It fell about twelve miles from Padua, without any injury to the aerial travellers.

EPI-

Epitaphs.

(Continued from p. 445.)

42. The following lines, engraved on a stone, were afterwards found to be over the burial-place of Prince Henry, son of James the First of England.

Reader, hence! and ask not me
Who's these sacred ashes be?
Purposely it is conceal'd,
For, the precious name reveal'd,
All that read would sadly sigh,
Melt themselves in tears and die.
In this marble basket lies
A matchless jewel—Heaven's prize;
Which nature, in the world's disdain,
Just shew'd, and then put up again.

43. Inscription sur une tombe.

Bonnes gens qui par icy passez,
Priez Dieu pour les trespassez:
Bonnes gens qui passez par icy,
Priez pour ce pauvre homme-c'y.
Qui par icy passez, bonnes gens,
A prier Dieu, soyez diligens
Pour un certain maistre Gregoire,
Qui ne mourust que de trop boire.

44. In Sherborne Church. On Mr Robert Digby, and Miss Mary Digby.

Go, fair example of untainted youth,
Of modest reason, and pacific truth;
Go, just of worth, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish, but what the world might hear:
Of gentlest manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of peace, and friend to human kind;
Compos'd in sufferings, and in joy sedate,
Good without noise, without pretension great;
Go, live, for Heaven's eternal year is thine,
Go, and exalt thy moral to divine.

And thou, too close attendant on his doom,
Blest maid, hast hasten'd to the silent tomb;
Steer'd the same course to the same quiet shore,
Nor parted long, and now to part no more.
Yet take these tears, mortality's relief,
And, 'till we share your joys, forgive our grief;
These little rites, a stone and verse receive,
'Tis all a father, all a friend can give.

A. Pope.

45. In the Cathedral Church *de Notre-Dame*, at *Antwerp* in *Brabant*.

Illmo. ac Revmo. Domino
F. Ambrosio Capello,
ordinis praedicatorum
VII Antverpiensium Episcopo.
In vita, et in morte
Archi Eleemoesynario
(dixi satis:)
Eleemosynari ex asse haeredes pio et grato
animo. P. P.
M.DC.LXXVI.

46. On Henry Chicheley, founder, of All-souls College, Oxford. 1443.

Pauper eram natus, post primas hic relevatus,
Jam sum prostratus, et vermibus esca paratus,
Ecce meum tumulum.

47.

Here lieth Richard a Preene,
One thousand, five hundred, eighty nine,
Of March the xx day,
And he that will die after him, may.

48. At St Olaves, Hart Street.

Qu. A. D. F. D. P.
os. nguis. irus. risti. ulcedine. avit.
H. Sa. M. Ch. M. L.

49.

Here lieth he, who was born, and cryed,
Told three score years, fell sick, and dyed.

50.

Here lies *John Hubberton*,
And there lies his wife,
Here lies his dagger,
And there lies his knife:
Here lies his daughter,
And there lies his son;
Heigh for brace *John Hubberton*.

51. In the chancel of the Church of Taunton St Magdalen.

Here Mr Joseph Allein lies,
To God and you, a sacrifice.

(To be continued.)

Further

Further Remarks on the Second Exhibition of SCOTTISH *Paintings.*

(*Continued from p.* 674.)

107.—*A Landscape.* A. GEDDES. THIS piece is too much executed with the pallet-knife; but may be pronounced a clever, and rather learned picture, and much after the manner of Rembrandt.

108. *The Wooer's Visit.* A. CARSE. —This artist has deservedly attained considerable reputation; and he certainly is not deficient in the expression or character in his figures; an attention to which constitutes the chief merit of an artist in his department. At the same time, we generally observe too much of a family likeness, together with a want of variety and animation in his pictures: as an instance, it may be remarked, that the wooer far more strongly resembles the old woman's brother, than her intended son-in-law. Sufficient attention does not appear to have been given by this artist to studies after the antique; the only infallible method, in our opinion, of acquiring a correct taste in drawing figures of any kind. The subjects of still life are by far the best parts of Mr Carse's pictures. In the present instance, we would particularly remark the admirable style in which he has treated the furniture of the table, and the dish of potatoes in the woman's hands; to which we may add, that his knowledge of reflected lights appears to us to be very accurate.

111.—*Portrait of John Usher, Esq, Darnock.* G. WATSON.—This is a very pleasing portrait, deep in the tone, well drawn, and harmoniously coloured; and, we are informed, is an admirable likeness. It points out to us, that Mr Watson's skill keep space with the increase of his reputation as an artist.

113. *Country Fair.* A. CARSE.—We think that the figures in this picture are still more incorrectly drawn than those in the "Wooer's Visit." The composition, partly owing to the subject, is very much scattered; the colouring unharmonious, and the light injudiciously distributed. We give the artist, however, great credit for the good conception of the different circumstances in the picture; and if the figures had been more correctly studied from nature, and more carefully grouped, he would doubtless have proved more successful.

116.—*A young Lady at her Toilet.* G. WATSON.—This picture was exhibited in London last year. It is a very ingenious artifice to give a profile and front view of the face, which is produced by the reflection in a mirror, and extremely well painted. We have seen an engraving in mezzotinto from this picture, which very successfully conveys the original effect.

120.—*A Storm.* D. THOMSON. —This is a distinct, beautifully drawn, and chastely coloured piece of painting. The gleam of light thrown from the sky, and the aerial perspective, are admirably managed. The sea agitated by a storm is, perhaps, one of the greatest difficulties the artist has to encounter; but in this piece we conceive the painter to have completely succeeded in his design. Perhaps the figure introduced in the fore-ground might have been habited and placed in an attitude rather more consistent with the general character of this picture.

126.—*Landscape Composition.* The Rev. JOHN THOMSON.—This picture belongs to that class of subjects, in which we consider Mr Thomson as peculiarly sucessful. In the composition he admits general and great ideas alone, never stooping to the minutiæ of objects. The colouring is grave and harmonious; all sudden transitions, in light and shadow, or in colouring, being carefully avoided, as unsuitable to the subject. But in this instance, we rather conceive this contempt of particulars to have been carried too far, and that there is hardly air enough in the distance.

We

We have to regret, that this is the only picture in the exhibition not painted by a professional artist. Though we are by no means desirous to see the walls of the exhibition room covered with the productions of boarding-school misses and young gentlemen, we cannot help expressing a wish that Mr Thomson's example were followed by those private individuals, whose progress in the art fully entitles their productions to be submitted to the public notice.

129.—*Portrait of a Gentleman (Gen. Maxwell.)* H. RAEBURN.—To express every thing we could wish of this artist's productions, would, we fear, extend too far the limits of this critique; and it happily is unnecessary for us to state, with any minuteness of detail, the peculiar merits he possesses, which are so generally known, and have deservedly acquired for him so great a reputation. In our opinion, this may be considered one of Mr Raeburn's best portraits; altho', perhaps, the shadows in the face partake rather too much of a purple tint.—We shall have immediate occasion to speak at greater length of the productions of this artist.

144.—*Portrait of a Gentleman on Horseback, (Harley Drummond, Esq.)* H. RAEBURN.—We feel ourselves puzzled to point out which part of this picture most to praise. The colouring is harmonious, and forcible; the position of the figure is at once easy, graceful, and dignified; and the attitude of the horse, which is commanding, reminds us strongly of a portion of the celebrated picture of Charles I. and the Marquis of Hamilton, by Vandyck, in the collection of the Earl of Moray *, of which we have a spirited engraving by Strange. In this, as in the other pictures of Mr Raeburn, we particularly observe his great skill in the management of his back grounds.—In expressing our opinion of this picture, we must, however, observe, that the right leg of the figure is perhaps too long, and the curvature of the horse's neck overstrained.

158.—*Landscape Composition.* J. FOULIS.—This picture is well composed; with a good warm tone of colour, although the penciling is perhaps rather slovenly. We notice with satisfaction the improvement of this artist.

166.—*Portrait of James Byers, Esq. of Tonley.* J MOIR.—This is a deep-toned, forcible picture; well drawn, and an excellent likeness of this accomplished Judge of the art.

Towards the close of the exhibition, this artist produced several other portraits, which reflect great credit on his talents.

183.—*Portrait of a Gentleman, (Walter Scott, Esq.)* H. RAEBURN.—To say that Mr Raeburn's portraits are admirable likenesses, is the least part of the praise they deserve. The figure of Mr Scott is in a meditating posture, seated beside a ruin, with a favourite dog, (to the poet's regret, alas! now no more) couching at his feet; and a castellated building is seen in the distance. Every one who is acquainted with Mr Scott's celebrity as a poet and antiquarian, must admire the

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* This fine picture is at Dunabristle, a seat of the family, in Fifeshire, which they occasionally visit in summer.

This picture was some time ago discovered in a garret, and its excellence being ascertained, was removed to the dining room. An old woman, whose business it was to clean the floors, having supposed that this picture would also be improved by a rub, set to work on it with sand, &c.; but, fortunately, a person on whom nature had bestowed a small portion of discernment, entered the room, and interrupted her progress, else, this fine specimen of the art, (half of which, however, is considerably injured,) would have been destroyed for ever!

the judgment displayed by Mr Raeburn in the selection of these, and the other circumstances introduced into this picture. We consider the present as a striking instance of Mr Raeburn's scientific knowledge of the harmony of colouring: the greenish tone which pervades the whole is peculiarly pleasing. We are informed that this picture is the property of Mr Constable, bookseller; and would suggest to this enterprising publisher, that an engraving from it would form an agreeable and appropriate frontispiece to Mr Scott's works.

191.—*Portrait of a Girl—candlelight.* A. GEDDES.—This artist has succeeded in producing the effect of candlelight, without making the tone of colour either too red or too yellow; a fault we observe in most pictures of this description. It reminds us a good deal of the style of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is certainly a clever picture; although we would remark, that there is too much distance between the eyes of the figure.

196.—*A Dream—a sketch.* D. SOMMERVILLE.—This is a small picture, something in Fuseli's style of subject. The conceit is happy, and the colouring judicious; but we object to the upright position of the dreamer.

Should Mr Sommerville intend to prosecute this species of composition, we would recommend to him to observe Mr Fuseli's regimen; in always eating a hearty supper of *raw pork*, and after laying himself flat on his back, consigning himself to the arms of sleep; in which situation,

"Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire,

will immediately present themselves to his oppressed fancy.

205.—*Scene from Robertson's History of Scotland.* J. WATSON.—Among the few historical pieces in this exhibition, (the paucity of which we observe with regret) we have peculiar pleasure in noticing this little picture, which is painted in a clear and brilliant style, and conveys the idea of the subject with considerable success.

206.—*View in Cumberland.* P. NAESMYTH.—On this picture the author has bestowed uncommon minuteness of penciling; a quality which we think rather unsuitable to the subject and size of this picture. We cannot perfectly reconcile ourselves to the colouring of the sky, which partakes too strongly of the ultramarine tint; yet the composition is very *informed*.—The gleam of light in the distance has a happy effect, but it appears to us, that there is too much of a cold black tint in the shadow throughout the piece. On the whole, however, this picture is certainly entitled to great praise.

We would take this opportunity of recommending to all those who are ambitious of excellence in this department of the art, an industrious prosecution of the practice of studying from nature, without which we think that a perfect acquaintance with colouring and effect cannot be correctly acquired.

207.—*The Green Stall.* A. FRASER.—We augur much from this young artist's first display of his talents.—This picture is well drawn, finely coloured, and full of character. The old woman appears doubtful of the piece of money offered to her by the girl who is making the purchase.—The still life, and indeed every part of the picture, seems to have been carefully studied from nature.

212.—*Barber's Shop.* J. HOWE.—This picture, which possesses a great deal of humour, is certainly the best of this artist's productions in the exhibition. The figure of the old man contemplating in the glass the incision in his chin, is very well expressed. We would recommend to this artist greater neatness in his pencil, and a more careful study of harmony in colouring, which would remove the *spotty* effect we occasionally observe in his pictures.

219.—*Portrait of a Lady (full length) in candle-light.* W. H. Lizars.—The present is by far the best effort of this artist's pencil we have seen. It is extremely well drawn, forcibly coloured, and, taken altogether, has more of the touch of a master than of one so young in the art. We think Mr Lizars's colouring in general too florid; but this observation does not extend to the picture just mentioned.

A Kitchen. A Fraser.—This picture was introduced only two or three days before the exhibition closed, but even during that period excited great interest. The figure of the game-keeper, who is delivering a hare to the cook-maid, is very freely drawn, and reminds us much of Morland's style. The cock, hare, and cod-fish, have doubtless been drawn from nature; indeed it is not in our recollection to have seen any modern production where the flexile, loose style of the fish, is better made out. The light is judiciously introduced; and were it not for the severe and harsh countenance of the cook, and the poverty apparent in the furniture of the kitchen, we should feel disposed to bestow on this picture very great praise.

Besides the pictures of which we have thus attempted to point out the beauties and defects, there were in the exhibition many others, which possess very considerable merit, but of which we could not take particular notice, without extending this sketch to too great a length. We observed many pictures, which, though evidently the productions of youth and inexperience, and consequently not fit subjects for particular criticism, yet display marks of such genius, as to afford room for hope, that their authors, with study and practice, will soon attain excellence in their profession.

An opposite reason has led us to a similar conduct with regard to the pieces of an artist, whose merit is now too firmly, and too universally established, to require either explanation or support from our notice. Our readers will at once perceive, that we allude to the pictures by Mr Raeburn; to whose works we have not pretended to give that attention which to some persons they may have appeared to demand; but which, by the greater part of the public, they will by no means be thought to require.

It will be one of the many good effects of the Institution now set on foot, that it will afford a powerful *stimulus* to young artists, to exert themselves to the utmost, in obtaining a knowledge of their art, by shewing them, that *now*, merit and distinction will be constantly united, and that the most obscure individual will have an equal chance of public notice with the most celebrated. This, it is true, in times past, has been too little the case; and many a young artist, of promising talents has had his effort scramped, and the "genial current of the soul" frozen, by the languor and despondency which proceed from disappointed prospects, and ineffectual exertions.—That the exhibition, if properly conducted, must remedy this evil, is obvious; and we hope, that before the end of another year, its good effects will appear from the vigour and spirit with which our artists will now prosecute their studies.

To conclude—We have to regret, that the walls of the Exhibition Room were not adorned by any productions from the elegant pencil of Mr Williams. We expected that he also would have contributed his share in promoting an institution of which he cannot but approve; and we confess that it was with surprise that we found ourselves mistaken. Into this gentleman's reasons for not exhibiting, we cannot penetrate; but we sincerely hope that when the Exhibition again opens, it will owe a great share of its attraction to his productions.

Re-

Recital of MR S. ELLISON'S *singular Escape from* VERDUN.
By Himself.

Liverpool, July 3d 1809.

AS you wish to know how I effected my escape, I shall briefly give you the heads of it.—Last July a friend and myself determined to give the rascals the slip; but as both of us were entered into an engagement with eight more to our Commandant to be responsible for each other, and that if one ran away, the others should be imprisoned—to get clear of that, we missed muster one morning, on purpose to get imprisoned, which succeeded. We had ropes round our bodies, saws, gimlets, &c. in our hats; and at 12 that night worked our way out, though surrounded with centinels. We got close to one, where we thought there had not been any; he hailed us, and we scampered off. He must have been a young recruit, for he did not give the alarm; and we got down the wall. The rope was so small, we could not hold it; and both of us fell about 50 feet; I was sadly hurt about the loins, and fainted as soon as I had reached the wood (where we had previously stowed our provisions.) My companion strained his ancle, and we stopped in the wood four days till he was able to march. We were taken on the 13th day, going through a small town at 11 at night, and conducted back to Verdun, where they kept me, hands and feet in irons, for seven days; and then sent us off to Bitche, which is a most dreadful place, and where they kept us in general under ground. It is a strong fort, built upon an amazing high rock, and surrounded at bottom by three different high ramparts: the rock is entirely hollowed out, and capable of containing the whole garrison, if besieged After being there a little time, we made interest with the Commandant to live above ground; and no sooner got possession of a room above stairs than we began to scheme how to get out of it. There were twelve of us:—we first began manufacturing a rope, which we made out of new linen cloth that we got from town; we then got a friend, who resided there, to get us a good gimlet; upon the 8th of December forced both locks on our chamber door, and cut through another one with the above instrument; and all of us got clear of the fort before eight o'clock, the time the additional centinels are put on. It snowed, and blew very hard, and was most terribly cold. We lay the next day in the snow; and at night started again and got within two leagues of the Rhine by day-light. —It had froze severely in the night, and was so terribly cold, that it would have killed us to have stopped that day in the woods; we therefore got into a barn, and lay very snug till four o'clock, when a pair of lovers coming in to enjoy themselves, discovered us, and gave the alarm: we got clear of them: but they roused the whole country; and at ten that night we were surrounded by 50 or 60 peasants: two of us escaped their clutches by going different ways; but were both taken a few hours afterwards. I was just stepping into a boat on the Rhine, when two custom-house officers got hold of me, and dragged me to my unfortunate companions; we were five of us in our party; the rest went different ways, and four of them got safe home. We were conducted back to the place we had left, and a little time after we were sent to Metz handcuffed, two and two, and then chained all in a string, so short that we had scarcely room to walk. We were sent there as evidence for the gend'arme who was upon guard the night we started: we acquitted him, and were twenty days travelling in that uncomfortable manner. In coming back, we passed through the depot of Sarre-Libre, where I got a friend to buy me a gimlet, being determined to escape or break my neck. The

day

day we arrived at Bitche we were all clapped into a *cachot* about forty feet under ground. We had a guard-bed to lie upon, as the bottom was covered with water about six inches deep. After staying there three days, we got it made known to the Commandant that it was impossible for men to exist in that damp place. He ordered us a room up stairs in the same building; we had three doors locked upon us, a double row of iron bars before the window, and a centinel placed over us; however, we resolved to make an attempt by cutting through the ceiling. We cut up our sheets, blankets, shirts, and towels, of which we made a rope 130 feet long; and on the eleventh of February, at six o'clock, began, and at three in the morning accomplished the business. The floor we cut through was two and a half inch oak. When we got there we found two windows without bars, that looked two different ways; it rained very hard, and we saw the centinel in his box at the opposite side from that we intended to descend, and all got safe out of the building, over two ramparts, when to our great astonishment we found a third, which we understood had not gone round that side of the fort; it was about 25 feet, and we had no rope for it; we all dropped safe, except the last, who broke his leg; the rest of us separated, but met again at Saltzburg. There were two with me. We slept in the woods by day, and travelled by night through a woody mountainous country. We took provisions along with us, and on the seventh day crossed the Rhine, which cost us thirteen guineas; we then had only nine left. We crossed Baden, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, without passports, slept in the small villages at night, and went round all the towns, some of which we found great difficulty in rounding; however, on the 19th day we arrived safe at Saltzburg, and got our passports for Trieste.—One of my companions was entirely knocked up; we gave him all the money we could spare to follow us in the Diligence; and we set out that night on foot and arrived at Trieste the seventh day; a distance of 260 English miles; and which the natives told us had never been done before in so short a time. We got a passage in an Austrian brig to Malta, then obtained a passage in his Majesty's bomb *Lucifer*, landed in Plymouth, and arrived in Liverpool—in three months and seventeen days.

"SEACOME ELLISON,
of the *Rachel*."

Letters descriptive of the MERMAID *seen on the Coast of* CAITHNESS.

Letter from Miss Mackay, daughter of the Rev. David Mackay, Minister of Reay, to Mrs Innes, Dowager, of Sandside.

Reay Manse, May 25. 1809.

MADAM,—To establish the truth of what has hitherto been considered improbable and fabulous, must be at all times a difficult task, and I have not the vanity to think that my testimony alone would be sufficient for this purpose; but when to this is added that of four others, I hope it will have some effect in removing the doubts of those, who may suppose that the wonderful appearance I reported having seen in the sea on the 12th of January, was not a Mermaid, but some other uncommon, though less remarkable inhabitant of the deep. As I would willingly contribute to remove the doubt of the sceptical on the subject, I beg leave to state to you the following account, after premising that my cousin, whose name is affixed along with mine, was one of the four witnesses who beheld this uncommon spectacle.

While she and I were walking by the sea shore, on the 12th of January, about noon, our attention was attracted

ed by seeing three people who were on a rock at some distance, shewing signs of terror and astonishment at something they saw in the water: on approaching them, we distinguished that the object of their wonder was a face resembling the human countenance, which appeared floating on the waves; at that time nothing but the face was visible. It may not be improper to observe, before I proceed further, that the face, throat, and arms, are all I can attempt to describe, all our endeavours to discover the appearance and position of the body being unavailing. The sea at that time ran very high, and as the waves advanced, the Mermaid gently sunk under them, and afterwards re-appeared. The face seemed plump and round, the eyes and nose were small, the former were of a light grey colour, and the mouth was large, and from the shape of the jaw-bone, which seemed straight, the face looked short; as to the inside of the mouth I can say nothing, not having attended to it, though sometimes open. The forehead, nose, and chin were white, the whole side-face of a bright pink colour. The head was exceedingly round, the hair thick and long, of a green, oily cast, and appeared troublesome to it, the waves generally throwing it over the face; it seemed to feel the annoyance, and as the waves retreated, with both its hands frequently threw back the hair, and rubbed its throat, as if to remove any soiling it might have received from it. The throat was slender, smooth, and white; we did not think of observing whether it had elbows; but from the manner in which it used its arms, I must conclude that it had. The arms were very long and slender, as were the hands and fingers; the latter were not webbed. The arms, one of them at least, was frequently extended over its head, as if to frighten a bird that hovered over it, and seemed to distress it much; when that had no effect, it sometimes turned quite round several times successively. At a little distance we observed a seal. It sometimes laid its right hand under its cheek, and in this position floated for some time. We saw nothing like hair or scales on any part of it, indeed the smoothness of the skin particularly caught our attention. The time it was discernible to us was about an hour. The sun was shining clearly at the time; it was distant from us a few yards only. These are the few observations made by us during the appearance of this strange phenomenon.

If they afford you any satisfaction I shall be particularly happy; I have stated nothing but what I clearly recollect; as my cousin and I had frequently, previous to this period, combated an assertion which is very common among the lower class here, that Mermaids had been frequently seen on this coast, our evidence cannot be thought biassed by any former prejudice in favour of the existence of this wonderful creature.

To contribute in any degree to your pleasure or amusement, will add to the happiness of,

Madam, your greatly obliged,

(Signed) *Eliz. Mackay.*
C. Mackenzie.

Letter from Mr William Munro, Schoolmaster, of Thurso to Dr Torrence, regarding a Mermaid seen by him some years ago.

Thurso, June 9. 1809.

Dear Sir,—Your queries respecting the Mermaid are before me.—From the general scepticism which prevails among the learned and intelligent about the existence of such a phenomenon, had not your character and real desire for investigation been too well known to me, for supposing that you wished to have a fertile imagination indulged by a subject of merriment, I would have been disposed to have

have concluded, that in this instance you aimed at being ranked among the laughing philosophers, at my expence. Sensible, however, that this is not the case, and taking it for granted that you are sincere, I shall endeavour to answer your queries, though there is little probability that any testimony which I can give respecting the Mermaid, will operate towards convincing those who have not hitherto been convinced by the repeated testimonies adduced in support of the existence of such an appearance. About twelve years ago, when I was parochial schoolmaster at Reay, in the course of my walking on the shore of Sandside Bay, being a fine warm day in summer, I was induced to extend my walk towards Sandside Head, when my attention was arrested by the appearance of a figure, resembling an unclothed female, sitting upon a rock extending into the sea, and apparently in the action of combing its hair, which flowed around its shoulders, and of a light brown colour. The resemblance which the figure bore to its prototype, in all its visible parts, was so striking, that had not the rock on which it was sitting been dangerous for bathing, I would have been constrained to have regarded it as really a human form, and to any eye unaccustomed to such a situation, it must have undoubtedly appeared as such. The head was covered with the hair of the colour above mentioned, and shaded on the crown; the forehead round, the face plump, the cheeks ruddy, the eyes blue, the mouth and lips of a natural form, resembling those of a man; the teeth I could not discover as the mouth was shut; the breasts and abdomen, the arms and fingers of the size of a full grown body of the human species; the fingers, from the action in which the hands were employed, did not appear to be webbed, but as to this I am not positive. It remained on the rock three or four minutes after I observed it, and was exercised during that period in combing its hair, which was long and thick, and of which it appeared proud, and then dropped into the sea, which was level with the abdomen, from whence it did not re-appear to me. I had a distinct view of its features, being at no great distance, on an eminence above the rock on which it was sitting, and the sun brightly shining. Immediately before its getting into its natural element it seemed to have observed me, as the eyes were directed towards the eminence on which I stood. It may be necessary to remark, that previous to the period I beheld this object, I had heard it frequently reported by several persons, and some of them persons whose veracity I never heard disputed, that they had seen such a phenomenon as I have described, tho' then, like many others, I was not disposed to credit their testimony on this subject. I can say of a truth, that it was only by seeing the phenomenon I was perfectly convinced of its existence.

If the above narrative can in any degree be subservient towards establishing the existence of a phenomenon, hitherto almost incredible to naturalists, or to remove the scepticism of others who are ready to dispute every thing which they cannot fully comprehend, you are welcome to it, from, dear Sir, your most obliged, and most humble servant,

(Signed) *William Munro.*

To Doctor Torrence, Thurso.

Critical Survey of the new Theatre, COVENT-GARDEN.

ARCHITECTURE is, perhaps, less correctly understood, as a fine art, than any other branch of taste. With respect to the skill of the builder, we are not inferior to the antients; but in the features of the building we possess neither the powers of expression nor of elegance with which they raised their

their public edifices. It was the peculiar felicity of the Greeks to impart a portion of *mind* to whatever they executed. Their works always spoke; always appeared to be pervaded by some particular sentiment. The moderns, in almost nothing, display a similar delicacy of discrimination. We talk much about sentiment, and our writers run through volumes of unmeaning frivolities and fanciful feelings; but the simple and unartificial manner of imparting ideas, which we may perceive in every production of nature, is wholly lost; we imitate the external forms of Grecian art, without any reference to their internal meaning; we select and we combine the most prominent features of their astonishing designs; and we apply our heterogeneous compilements to any purpose promiscuously. We have Athenian temples with the porticoes of Asiatic palaces, for various public erections; and an ancient bath with some fragments of an amphitheatre, very often serves us for a church. We have before us the principal parts of the *Acropolis*, or elevated citadel and treasury of Athens united, so as to form the exterior of a modern playhouse.—The Acropolis of Athens was seated on a rock: it could be seen from any part of the city; and the temple attached to it was dedicated to Minerva, the tutelary divinity of the Athenians. Impressive grandeur and awful solemnity were its striking characteristics; the safety, the wealth, the superstition of the people were contained in it; and its appearance combined, in one view, strength, magnificence, and awe. In a modern theatre, we do not require such exalted expression; and we cannot think that the model has been judiciously selected by Mr Smirke. In a position so confined as the site of Covent-Garden Theatre, the grandeur of the original must be totally lost, and in no station can the eye of the spectator grasp the whole front, so that the magnificence of its simplicity is necessarily broken, and the parts lose their dignity for want of combination. Position is, however, either the happiness or the misfortune of the Architect, who is not to be blamed for the crowded houses and narrow streets with which he is surrounded: if he can in any manner accommodate his design to the place allotted for its erection, he has done all in his power: we have therefore to lament that Covent-Garden Theatre will never be seen to advantage: we can only regret that we possess so fine an imitation of the Athenian Acropolis which we can never behold, and applied to a purpose so contrary to the expression of its exterior.

The Order of Architecture is the grandest style of the Doric: the portico consists of four pillars of this order supporting a pediment: the pillars are very large and fluted, without bases, and the portico is elevated upon a flight of steps. It has a simple dignity, truly admirable; had it been the entrance of the British Senate, we could have felt all the sublimity which seems to belong to it; but the portico of a theatre required a magnificence of a less awful nature. Could we however obtain a view of the front at a sufficient distance, we should probably discover that the Architect has departed from the ancient plan with considerable judgment, and rendered it more suitable to the appearance of a Theatre.—This he seems to have done by breaking the bold simplicity of the Athenian structure with two projecting wings, surmounted with the entablature of the portico, which is sustained by pilasters. In the close view which a spectator can only obtain from the opposite side of Bow-street, these projections seem too abrupt, and the plain part between them and the portico appears meagre. It would certainly have been better to have continued the entablature across these plain parts of the front, unless the demolition of the opposite houses could have afforded a

more comprehensive view, in which the parts would have been compressed into one elegant whole. The niches in the wings, and the basso-relievos between the wings and the portico, would undoubtedly soften the severity of the general plan, could they be seen together. As it is, they take away from the simplicity without adding to the beauty: the figures of the basso-relievos in particular, when seen so distinctly, have a littleness that is very discordant with the massive grandeur of the Doric pillars. It is much to be regretted that the basso-relievo by Rossi, representing the *Modern Drama*, adds very much to this littleness by its want of unity in the design, or a proper combination of the figures in the execution. As a distant point of sight could not be obtained, great attention should have been paid to the grouping of petty ornaments.—The other sides of the building are certainly not correct subjects of criticism: they are plain, and that in Hart-street is elegant. Altogether, the Architect merits great applause: he has displayed much grandeur of conception, and we earnestly wish to see him engaged in some other public edifice which may afford his judgment more time to form its designs, and to execute them with all the perfection of mature deliberation. Few men either in ancient or modern times could have done what Mr Smirke has performed: in the course of six months he has adapted one of the most magnificent of the Athenian edifices to modern purposes, and reared a theatre more elegant and more majestic than any this nation has hitherto possessed.

The interior is elegant, but is scarcely answerable to the magnificent idea with which the portico impresses any one about to enter the theatre. The vestibule is grand, and the staircase ascending between two rows of Ionic columns, between each of which is suspended a beautiful Grecian lamp, has a splendid effect. At the head of the staircase is an anti-chamber surrounded with Ionic pilasters, in which the statue of Shakespear meets the eye on a pedestal of yellow marble. The figure of Shakespear is by Rossi, and is in the costume of his age: he holds a roll of paper in his hand, but his air is rather that of a barrister than a poet. We cannot account for this deficiency of expression, which we are sorry to observe in the works of Rossi. From the anti-chamber you come into the lobby of the lower tier of boxes: it is in the same style of Ionic architecture, and is divided with arched recesses, the semicircular parts of which are filled with paintings from various scenes of Shakespear painted in *relief*. The fronts of the boxes are elegant, though simple; a gold fretted flower, of antique form, runs along each tier, upon a pale coloured ground: above and below the flowers are rows of stars. None of the boxes project beyond the others in the manner of those usually termed stage boxes; and the fronts are perpendicular, without any of that rotundity which rather hurt than enriched the *coup d'œil* in the former theatre. Slender pillars, richly gilt, separate the boxes; and from a golden bracket, above each pillar, is suspended a chandelier of cut glass: these chandeliers are novel in their form. The seats of the boxes are covered with light blue cloth, and the seats are more in number than in the boxes of the former theatre. The pit is divided by two passages through the middle of it, and the seats are much elevated above each other. The two-shilling gallery is more ample than has been represented, and the slips are very wide and commodious. The most remarkable novelty consists in the construction of the shilling gallery: here the architect, to preserve the uniformity of his design, has rested the piers of a row of arches which support the roof, in such a manner that the gallery is divided into five parts, resembling separate boxes. We are at a loss to surmise, in what light the *Godhead of the Mob* will chuse to regard this division

of

of its heaven; the *Mars*, *Bacchus*, and *Apollo* of the theatrical upper regions have been so accustomed to a consolidation of their divinity, and to combine the thunder of their authority, that we are rather fearful that these intervening piers will be considered as most *impious* interrupters of that celestial unity which has frequently produced very wonderful effects in the dramatic world. Perhaps the deities may feel themselves honoured in this approach to the appearance of boxes in their accommodations: punning *Theodore* has already declared, that these *one shilling boxes* will prevent a good deal of *boxing*. We advise the Managers to call them *one shilling boxes*, as a sort of mediatory term.

The stage is large and well calculated by its depth for the exhibition of processions and extensive scenery.—Two very elegant and lofty pilasters support a semi-elliptical arch, over which is the Royal arms. Two figures are painted on each side of the arch *in relief*; they are females, holding wreaths of laurel, trumpets, &c. A crimson fall of drapery in rich folds is painted within the arch, and covers the supporters of the curtain. The ceiling is painted to resemble a cupola, divided into square compartments; and surmounted with the figure of an ancient lyre.

This, however, wants shadow to give it the appearance of concavity; without that imitation of natural shadow it looks flat and deformed. The shape of the house before the curtain is that of a rounded *horse-shoe*, wide at the heel. This shape is continued from the bottom to the top of the house with unbroken uniformity, and by those means every sound as it enters is regularly diffused, and the slightest whisper is rendered audible. Still the width of the *proscenium* is sufficiently ample to present all the scenery to the view of those in the sides of the pit, or the side boxes. The private boxes include the whole of the third tier, which is immediately beneath the two-shilling gallery; these boxes have a saloon and an anti-chamber, with a private staircase entirely separate from any communication with other parts of the house. The backs of them are painted in imitation of rich crimson drapery. Each of the galleries has an extensive lobby attached to it, and numerous ventilators are so disposed in different parts of the house, as to keep a constant supply of fresh air.

The general character of the interior is simple elegance. There is nothing superior in splendour or attraction. We have already said that we think the portico seems to promise more. The exterior is characterized by massive and masculine dignity; the interior by a tender and well-proportioned delicacy of a feminine cast.—Perhaps in neither is there enough of that luxuriant brilliancy which animates while it pleases, and seems to assimilate with the nature of the drama, the dresses and vivacity of the inmates of the boxes, and indeed with the general idea of pleasure which should reign in a play-house. The portico seems the entrance into the temple of the Tragic Music: the interior should be the hall of Thalia: it is certainly beautiful—it is suited to the character of Terence or Menander, but the warmth and vivacity of Shakespear demand a richer degree of decoration.

Description of the SWEDISH *Mines of* DUNAMORA, SALA, *and* FAHLUN.

From Travels, by Robert Ker Porter, (2 *vols.* 4*to. London,* 1809.)

DUNAMORA.

HAVING visited all above ground, we now proposed to explore the nether regions; and accordingly set forth for Dunamora, the nearest mine, and particularly celebrated for its iron and furnaces. Its depth is above eighty

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ty fathoms. The distance being little more than four Swedish miles from Upsal, we soon arrived at this interesting spot.

As we drove along and approached the vicinity of the mine, we were entertained by the picturesque effects of the villages inhabited by the miners, the forges and furnaces for working and smelting the iron when brought above the surface of the earth. These are on a very extensive scale, and employ daily about three hundred persons. On arriving at the mouth of this entrance to Hades, I found the monarch of the scene, the director, more than civil; the introduction of our archiepiscopal friend produced us the most polite attention; and having examined all around, our intelligent conductor attended us to view the wonders of the abyss.

The descent is not like that usually found, the opening being of a large extent, instead of the well-like perforation of common mines. The mode of passage is in casks, fixed to large cables, which are raised and lowered by means of horses. When they are filled with ore, the workmen, standing upon the edges of the vehicle, and having their arms clasped round the rope, ascend with the greatest composure. I occupied one half of the bucket appointed for my carriage, and the director the other, carrying bundles of wood in order to light us through the caverns. Mr F——s descended in a second machine of the same sort.

The depth from the mouth to the surface of the water, now congealed, at the bottom, is sixty-five fathoms; the further depth through the ice to the old base, is twenty more. I was surprised at such a subterraneous mass of waters, when my conductor explained the circumstance, by informing me, that about twelve or fourteen years ago a neighbouring lake rose to so great a height as to inundate that part of the country, and overflow the mine. The accident, for a time, stopped the labours of the workmen. A steam-engine was constructed to draw off the waters so far as to enable the men to dig the ore. The water is drawn from the bottom by a wheel twenty-two yards in diameter, and is afterwards conveyed along an aqueduct two thousand five hundred yards in length. By these means ten fathoms of water being annually discharged, in the course of two years they will be able again to work in its ancient bottom.

I think I never beheld so sublime a sight as struck my eyes when, midway suspended between the upper and nether world, I looked towards the distant sky, or downwards into regions of a lurid night. The miners, with lighted torches, attended us through the various excavations and dark caverns which yawned from all quarters of the abyss. During our exploring walk we were suddenly arrested by a most tremendous sound, which, for a moment, struck us with undescribable horror; the earth shook under our feet; and we looked, I cannot tell how; but our conductor smiled, and told us, it was only the men blasting the rocks for the ore. As he spoke, the noise roared along the black avenues of the mine, re-echoing through the higher vaults like the loud bellowings of thunder. To afford a shelter for the workmen during this hazardous part of their duty, a small retreat is constructed of thick beams; and here they retire in safety to await the expected explosion, which hurls the rent fragments with furious violence in every direction.

The extent of the mine is about eighteen hundred feet. Large as it is, the pre-eminence it bears in the eye of taste, arises from a peculiarity differing entirely from all others in the kingdom. The whole of the mine is laid open to the sky, having more the appearance of a gigantic cleft in the earth made by some convulsion of nature, than an effect of the industry of man.

man. The people below had kindled a fire, the grey smoke from which made a picturesque contrast to the deep gloom that pervaded the rocky precipices: nearer the mouth, the bright light of the sun's rays shone upon the cliffs and hanging icicles, which glittered like so many masses of brilliants. The descending and ascending ropes, equal to a stout cable, seemed the finest cobweb; and the huge projecting rocks looked as if every explosion would shake them from their already trembling situation, and crush the labouring wretches below.

In one quarter of the mine is a sort of well-staircase constructed of wood. It is composed of ladders, steps, and landing-places in the rock, at various heights, which gradually communicate with the top; a mode of ascending and descending by far too fatiguing for novices. To those who are fond of mineralogy this mine is doubly interesting, as many curious and beautiful specimens may be procured. Not being of this philosophical class, I remounted with unburthened pockets; and bidding a grateful farewel to our attentive conductor, we returned, well pleased with our morning's researches, to Upsal.

SALA.

THIS mine is about half an English mile from the town. It was once, I understand, more valuable than at present; but even now it is an exchequer of wealth to the crown: a kind of huge royal cruse (I would say the *widow*'s, were I transported ages back, and writing in the reign of Margaret de Valdemar;) for it has so long been worked, and yet replenishes the kingdom with exhaustless stores. When it was first opened, no tradition can tell; its existence seems primeval with the kingdom.

The machines here employed are more extensive than those of Dunamora, and are all hydraulical. Some are of an immense diameter; the largest, I believe, measures between forty and fifty feet. The aqueduct for conveying away the water is very ingenious; it is constructed of wood, passing over an extent of more than six English miles.

On our arrival at the mouth of the mine, we entered a low building, and there received the proper habits for making our descent; consisting of a black shirt, a leathern apron closing behind, and a broad-brimmed hat, like those of our London coal-heavers. We also each carried a bundle of wood to light us through the caverns.

Thus properly equipped, my friend and myself, attended by a guide, once more committed ourselves to the protection of a bucket, and immediately were launched into an abyss of upwards of a hundred and fifty fathoms, in a direct line to the bottom. About half way down, a huge cave presented itself, from which issued a long boat-hook, (like one of the devil's claws, if you please,) which in a moment drew our vehicle to its mouth. Like the ghosts on the other side of Styx, we jumpt upon firm land, and looked around us. Indeed it was altogether a subterraneous world; a very little imagination would have made it the dominions of Pluto, and transformed my friend and me into two wandering mortals visiting the mansions of *gloomy Dis*, either to regain a father or a wife. Alas! no such interesting objects had we in pursuit! at least, not there did we expect to find them. The cave led us into one of those long galleries excavated in the rock which traverse the mine in different strata, communicating upwards and downwards by narrow and tremendous shafts, or rather wells, cut in the bowels of the earth, and excluded from the light of day. We explored a great number of these vaulted apartments, which led us into subterranean plains, washed by rivers that had

had never known the sun's rays; and now lay, not only congealed, but glittering with ten thousand brilliant pyramids, shaped by their formerly dashing waters, frozen to crystal, and reflecting every beam from our numerous torches.

The long, lonely passages, leading to the exhausted and neglected spots of the mine, were damp, perhaps pestilential; and the hardened masses of accumulated droppings, hung in icy columns from the arched roof.

Having crossed several of these petrifying dungeons, we approached the inhabited part of the mine, where the *pick-axe and the spade* were still rewarded by the sparkling ore. Here we descried at a considerable distance through the gloom, a large cell lit by a solitary lamp, which casting its beams downward, discovered two beings black as Erebus, sitting silent over their meal, with an air more befitting infernal residents (*vampires* if you please,) than creatures connected with human nature.

In these excavations, illumined like a sepulchre, the workmen assemble at mid-day to take their dinner and temporary rest. We passed by the entrance of one of them when the miners had met. Many of the industrious individuals were lying in various picturesque attitudes on wooden benches, and the projections of the rock; from the higher masses of which hung ragged pieces of canvas, savagely supported by torn branches of pine, meant as signals where to find the banquetting chamber of these sons of Odin; and also to divide their retreat from the vulgar passage of the subterranean world. In the centre of this banditti-like scene, a fire blazed, which casting its lurid lights on the surrounding groupes of men, their strange vestments, tools for working, and besides all, a couple of horses asleep in the corner, formed a picture of savage wildness, only to be described by the author of Gil Blas, or sketched by our own admirable Mortimer. —"What a dismal region is this!" exclaimed I to my friend.

"You have yet to go deeper, Sir," said our conductor; "this is only half way to the grand gallery."

Expecting now to pay a visit to the antipodes, we stepped a second time into our bucket, and as swiftly (though less *poetically!*) as the Knight of La Mancha and his wooden horse were carried beyond the Pleiades, we were lowered to the bottom of a gulph that really seemed opening to receive us for ever. All here was on a larger scale than above: more people were at work, and a greater number of horses at the wheels to draw off the water which in various channels burst from hidden springs, and flowed in torrents across avenues just excavated by the blasting gunpowder.

Being led into a stony apartment, something like the aisle of a church, our guide desired us to write our names in a book kept on purpose, as a register of all who visit the mines. On turning over the leaves for many a year back, we saw several signatures of our countrymen; and some sufficiently respected to give an additional charm to the places consecrated by their footsteps.

Having walked ourselves weary, we desired to return; and again entering our flying bucket, cut through the air in our ascent. On looking up, the view was equally striking with that I saw on turning my eyes downwards. The mouth of the shaft (which at the top is a circle of very considerable diameter,) appeared reduced to the size of the moon; and did not seem unlike herself shining through a black sky, and silvering the rough cliffs with her meridian glory. On looking into the mine in our journey upward, the light struck partially only on the rocks which gradually receded into darkness; and the red fires of the workmen below, throwing the blackness of the deep caverns of the lower

mine

mine into the very hues of Erebus, gave such a horror to the scene, so impressed us when we looked upwards to the clear azure, with the idea of heaven above; and when we looked downwards, with that of hell beneath, that I only wondered how we could have borne so long a sojourn in the regions of the damned. Then, my friend, when these pleasant images crossed our imaginations, think how delectable it was to be hanging suspended by a single ligature between life and an apparently bottomless pit! I assure you, in sober seriousness, it made me shudder to reflect that the smallest accident happening to the cord or the bucket, would at once hurl us down a chasm of eighty fathoms, where the points of a thousand projecting rocks must meet our fall, and finish our career, long before the yawning waves in the nethermost pitch, would receive our mangled bodies!

We were told that at present the average profits of the mine are four thousand pounds annually. This, as well as those at Dunamora and Fahlun, pay an eighth of the produce to the king, who has the right to appoint the directing officers over the different works. Having paid a couple of dollars for the use of our robes, we left this Swedish Potosi, and returned to Sala.

Fahlun.

Instant arrangements were made for shewing us every object worthy of notice within this ancient and interesting cavern. The hydraulic engines for conveying the water to the different quarters, are more extensive than those we had already seen. The diameter of the largest wheel is forty-four feet. There is another of great magnitude, the one used for raising the ore from the mine to the surface of the earth, which is on an admirable construction. The engineer is a Swede; and we are told that his work is an improvement on a celebrated wheel in Hungary. A collection of regular circles rise from each side, and terminates, making a flat spiral form on both sides. Round all these winds the chain; taking a smaller or larger circumference according to the necessary circle to be made in order to counterbalance the weight, and consequently increased motion of the bucket.

On viewing the external appearance of these hidden treasures, a vast chasm presents itself of a tremendous depth; being that part of the mine that was first opened, and from the ignorance or neglect of the directors in those days, the excavations they made so weakened the foundations of the hill, that the whole fell in, leaving a most chaostic scene of precipitated rocks, and a gaping gulph, like the mouth of a volcano. Great care has since been taken that no similar disaster shall again happen. Plans and sections are drawn of all its galleries, &c.; and where the prosecution of the work in the same direction might be dangerous, orders are issued for the miners to stop, and an iron crown is fixed upon the spot, as a prohibition ever to proceed farther. The men then explore in a different direction, while every subterraneous excavation is watched with the nicest calculations.

The dresses given to us as the livery of Fahlun, were very gay in comparison with what we had worn in our descent at Sala, being black linen finely ornamented with red and yellow. Equipping ourselves in our new attire, and each provided with his flambeau, we set forth to gain the mouth of the shaft, a company of five, including our guide; and looking more like a set of condemn'd wretches at an *auto de fé*, than men dressed for an expedition of curiosity. We passed into the great chasm I before described, by a range of wooden steps crossing the rough masses of falling rocks, gravel, and ancient machinery, in a variety of directions. Ere we reached

reached the door of the shaft we descended a height of thirty toises, and then entered a horizontal way, which led us onward a considerable distance, losing the pure air of day, and gradually breathing the oppressive vapour which rolled towards us in volumes from the mouths of a hundred caves leading into the main passage. It was now that I found myself indeed inhaling the atmosphere of Tartarus. The mines which I had thought so hell-like, were merely purgatories when compared with this Satanic dwelling. The descent is not incommodious, nor is it so hazardous as the modes of Dunamora and Sala (the buckets here being used for the ore only,) it is performed entirely by steps laid in the winding rock; and following the subterraneous declivity, we at last found ourselves brought to the tremendous depths of these Stygian dominions.

The style of our entrance, and the pestilential vapours which environed us with increasing clouds, strongly reminded me of Virgil's admirable description of the journey of Eneas to the infernal regions. Here was the same caverned portico, the rocky, rough descent, the steaming sulphur, and all the deadly stenches of Avernus. I cannot say that our demoniac robes carried the resemblance either to the habiliments of the hero, or the snowy garments of the inspired maid: we looked more like a groupe of ghosts from the fiery Phlegethon, come to demand a short respite from our pains. The length of way and excessive heat, added to its suffocating quality, made us think we should pay dear for our curiosity. Once or twice I could hardly support myself; and most woefully did I long for the magic influence of the Sybet's bough to refresh my parched lungs. It is impossible to describe the Siroc sultriness and oppression which increases at every step: the nearest similitude I can draw (and that only resembles the most temperate part of the mine) is the heat of a Russian vapour-bath. —In one part which I would not enter, the steam being so excessively hot as to scorch us at twelve paces distant, the sulphureous smell became intolerable. Our guide informed us that a volcanic fire broke out near this spot some years ago; in consequence of which they had been obliged to build strong walls as barriers to its power, and to close up several of the passages that, being contiguous, had it spread, would have proved dangerous to the mine.

We traversed many long and winding galleries, as well as large vaulted caverns, where the workmen were scattered on all sides, employed in hewing vast masses of the rock, and preparing other parts for explosion.—Some were wheeling the broken ore towards the black abyss, where the suspended buckets hung ready to draw it upwards. From the effects of such strong exercise with the heat, the labourers were obliged to work almost naked. Their groupes, occupations, and primitive appearance, scantily lighted by the trembling rays of our torches, formed a curious and interesting scene.

In ancient days, this mine was a kind of state prison, where criminals, slaves, and prisoners of war, toiled out their wretched existence. Many pathetic narratives are related of the different inhabitants of this subterraneous abode: sometimes tales of horror, and at others lamentable circumstances of innocence being made the sacrifice of interest, jealousy, or ambition. One story, were it not too long for my pen at present, I would recount to you; but as it is beautifully told in *La Philosophie de la Nature*, I refer you to its pages, where you will read a most tender and interesting tale of two lovers, the romantic *dénouement* of whose fate happened in this very mine.

After the perambulation of at least an hour, we reached the bottom, a depth

depth of two hundred toises. The mass of copper ore in the mine lies in the form of an inverted cone: and as the labours of the people have nearly reached its extent, I understand, from the observations of the directors, that they are apprehensive the treasure it produces will soon be exhausted. Five hundred men are the daily workers. Women are forbidden to enter it: no very mortifying prohibition! I suppose the law was meant rather as a kindness than restriction, arising from a fear of their more delicate frames being injured by so destructive an atmosphere. They are allowed free egress to the other mines, which have not these baneful vapours.

To shew you how Avernian are the steams in this mine, I need mention one instance only. A few days before we arrived, a man fell into a large hole in one of the caverns. Not a moment was lost in taking him out; but yet the effects of the vitriolic water he had swallowed were so potent, that he died in less than an hour.

Near the bottom of the mine is a rocky saloon, in which are benches; it is called *the Hall of the Senate*, from its having been the resting-place of several Swedish kings, who, coming to examine the works, refreshed themselves there; and, as a *memento* of their visit, wrote their names, with their appropriate dates, on the roof. Here too, perhaps, the immortal Gustavus Vasa, when he sheltered in this mine, took his nocturnal repose.

This mine is said to produce the best copper in Europe; and is useful, not only on account of its internal wealth, but in providing subsistence for so many subjects as work in its bosom. The three great mines in the kingdom employ annually, in constant pay, about twenty-five thousand six hundred persons.

Description of the Town and Harbour of EYEMOUTH.

(*From* KERR's *General View of the Agriculture of the County of* BERWICK.)

EYEMOUTH, little better than a fishing village, is the only sea port within the county. Before 1776 this place possessed a considerable trade in grain and oatmeal, exported coastways, chiefly because the Guild, or Corporation of Berwick, till then refused the freedom of trade to those who were not burgesses, and would not even permit natives of Scotland to serve apprenticeships for the freedom of their town. So long after the cause ceased, did the hostile prejudices continue to operate, which took place when Berwick was the principal frontier garrison of England, during an almost incessant warfare of two hundred years, laying waste and depopulating the borders of both kingdoms, from which they have not yet completely recovered. At the above mentioned period, Berwick judiciously opened its trade to strangers, or non-freemen, upon moderate terms; and its shipping having greatly increased, the corn trade, from an extensive circuit, on both sides of the borders, now principally centers there. Before that period a considerable quantity of grain and oatmeal was carried through Berwick, from Northumberland and North Durham, to be shipped at Eyemouth, where one respectable corn merchant still carries on a considerable trade, the hereditary representative of one of the oldest commercial houses in the kingdom.

Formerly, by various evasions of the revenue laws, a considerable contraband trade, in wine, foreign spirits, tea and tobacco, was carried on at Eyemouth. But this illicit traffic, by the amendment and better execution of the revenue laws, is now happily abolished. Even a petty smuggling trade, mostly in Hollands gin, and chiefly confined to fishers, and other low people, is now very much curtailed, or at least seems to have changed its

its place of action to the English side of the borders. To such men, who have little or nothing to lose, the great profits of their petty illicit dealings hold out irresistible temptation to transgress the laws, and they are much encouraged to persevere, by regularly established agents of the Kentish and Flushing smugglers, who allow credit for the smuggled goods. Until some uniform and effective system can be devised, for striking at the root of this evil, so injurious to the revenue, the fair trader, and the morals of the people, partial and local exertions of the revenue officers only compel the principal smugglers to shift the stations of their nefarious traffic.

The harbour of Eyemouth is the private property of a country gentleman, to whom some ancient small customary dues are payable from trade and shipping, but without any reciprocal obligation to improve the port, or to keep its necessary accommodations in repair, for which, indeed, these dues are utterly inadequate. It consequently long remained a mere open tide creek, at the influx of the Eye into a bay of some extent, and entirely exposed to the sea in several directions. In that state nothing but boats and barks, or sloops of the smallest size, could enter, and the mouth of the river was often blocked up by a bar or bank of gravel, driven in by gales from the sea, from the beach of the bay. In the old feu charters to the vassals of Eyemouth, the feuars are taken bound to assist in clearing away such obstructions from the mouth of the river, which often accumulated so as to prevent all access or exit during weeks or months, unless thus removed by labour, or by freshes or floods in the river.

It may be necessary to mention, that by feuars are meant hereditary proprietors of small portions of land, or of houses, holding under the great freeholder or lord of the manor; the particular nature of which tenure will be explained in Chap. II. Sect. II. § 2. of this report. It may be sufficient to say here, that these feuars are analogous to English copy-holders of inheritance, though not exactly similar.

About the year 1747, the late William Crow, Esq. of Netherbyres, a gentleman of distinguished genius, and of great mathematical and mechanical knowledge, planned what is now called the Old Pier, which he got constructed by means of private subscriptions. By this the accumulation of gravel was much prevented, in consequence of its resisting the oblique reverberation of the waves, from the beach of the bay into the mouth of the river. After this the harbour became practicable for coasting vessels of some size. Before this material improvement, hardly any thing whatever could either be imported or exported at Eyemouth. Sensible of their monopoly from situation, it is said that the traders in Berwick behaved very cavalierly to the Berwickshire farmers who had grain to sell, and to the country gentlemen who had occasion for any imports; but after the building of this pier, and their experience of the rivalship of the trade at Eyemouth interfering materially with their own, they altered their conduct very considerably in these respects. Yet more grain and oatmeal and malt continued to be shipped from Eyemouth than from Berwick, until that town opened its trade, as before mentioned, to resident non-freemen.

About 1766, the elbow of the Old Pier, constructed under the direction of Mr Crow, was undermined by a great flood of the Eye, and fell down, greatly obstructing the harbour, by a number of large stones from its ruins. Sensible of the great advantages derived from this pier, and wishing to protect the harbour from the sea, which made free passage in heavy gales, over the rocks where the New Pier now stands, the gentlemen of the county got the late highly celebrated Mr Smeaton to inspect the place, and to examine shipmasters and pilots, that he

he might direct such improvements as he should jndge necessary. He accordingly planned the New Pier, which was begun in 1769, and finished in 1773, at the expence of L.2100. The contractor is supposed to have lost near L.100 by his bargain; and the members of the committee, though appointed by a county meeting, having rashly contracted for the work, wtihout sufficient funds, had a deficiency of above L. 600 to defray themselves. Owing to this, little was then done towards repairing the gap at the elbow of the Old Pier, nor for a good many years afterwards.

At last, in 1796, a resolution was formed to endeavour to procure funds for rebuilding the gap in the old pier, and a further breach of its turret, or extremity, which took place from an immense flood of the Eye in November 1794, and for repairing the parapet of the new pier, which had become defective. Private subscriptions were procured to the extent of nearly £. 1000; and a donation was given of £. 300 by the Convention of the Scots royal boroughs. In consequence of these aids, the necessary works were commenced. Sensible, however, that nothing permanent could be effected, without some regular and certain income, for repairs and farther improvement, an act of parliament was procured in 1797, imposing certain duties on vessels coming into the harbour, and vested under the management of trustees with perpetual succession, for the express purpose of improving, cleaning and deepening the harbour.

Under this trust, from the beforementioned subscriptions and donation, and out of the funds created by the act, the Old and New Piers have been thoroughly repaired, and an extensive quay wall has been built, for facilitating the loading and unloading of cargoes. A break-water has been constructed to keep off land floods from injuring the vessels at the quay, and which was expected to prove useful, for removing a sand bank, which considerably hampers the entrance: but hitherto, it rather seems to have occasioned a second bar within the harbour, and it has too much lessened the harbour space, insomuch that, in a gale of wind in September 1807, several vessels that had taken shelter, were obliged to go to sea for want of room. Upon repairs and improvements, the trustees have expended, since June 1796 to September 1807, the sum of £.2250. Plans are now in agitation for deepening the harbour, and for laying down anchors with buoys, for warping vessels in and out of the bay, and the funds are amply sufficient for such gradual ameliorations as may be thought requisite, and for keeping the present accommodations in repair. In these circumstances, it is much to be desired, that the trustees were provided with a plan and specification for putting the harbour into the best order, and capable of being gradually executed as their funds become efficient.

The harbour dues imposed by the act, which are sufficiently moderate, are, one penny for every quarter of all grain, malt, meal and flour; sixpence per ton on all potatoes; one halfpenny per bushel on all salt, shipped from or landed in the harbour; twopence per ton register, on all vessels which may arrive in the harbour to load or unload their cargoes, or any part thereof; one penny per ton register, on all other ships or vessels that may enter the harbour; one guinea for every foreign ship that may come into the harbour. From these duties, the yearly revenue derived by the trustees has hitherto averaged about L.60. The small ancient dues still belong to the private proprietor.

For these advantages of this harbour in its present state, Eyemouth has been principally indebted to the persevering and judicious exertions of the late John Renton, Esq. of Chesterbank, a most intelligent and active magistrate, many

many years in the commission of the peace, and long under Sheriff of the county, who was nearly 80 years of age when he undertook and accomplished this most beneficial improvement.

From this material amelioration of its harbour, Eyemouth bids fair to recover some respectable portion of trade hereafter. In the mean time, however, it has to struggle against the superior advantages of Berwick, which already possesses capital and shipping. The only considerable inconvenience of the port of Eyemouth, besides being a tide harbour, which is irremediable, is being above 20 miles distant from its custom-house at Dunbar, which occasions expence and delay to trade.

It may be proper to mention in this place, that in the entrance of Eyemouth bay, there are some detached rocks, called the Hircars, in deep water, partly covered at high tides, partly always above water. The reporter does not pretend to any knowledge in maritime affairs, or in the science of civil engineering; but were it practicable to join these rocks with either shore of the bay, by a pier, or buttress of cones like those of Cherburg, a safe harbour might be formed for vessels of any size and burthen, accessible at all times of tide, and in all winds, which would certainly be of infinite importance, more especially in time of war, to the military and commercial marine of Britain. Even if practicable, the expence could not fall short of L. 100,000, and consequently could only be afforded at the public charge.

It is said that an excellent harbour might be made near Dunglass, at the north-eastern extremity of this county, or in the next adjoining county of East Lothian, close upon the borders of Berwickshire; and that it might even admit of ships of war. A slight attempt for this purpose was made there long ago by the late Sir John Hall of Dunglass; but his erections were ruined by a storm, and have never been resumed.

To the exertions of the same respectable gentleman, Mr Renton, Eyemouth likewise owes, about the same period, the construction of a very useful stone bridge over the deep dell of the Eye; by which a most incommodiously steep bank, in the communication towards Berwick, has been effectually surmounted.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

A Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir JOHN MOORE, K. B. Authenticated by Official Papers and Original Letters. By JAMES MOORE, Esq. 4to. £.1. 11s. 6d.

CONSIDERING the importance of the events narrated in this volume, and considering also how completely this was a campaign of Scottish Officers, and what glory, amid all its disasters, it reflected on the military character of this country, we conceive that a pretty full analysis of it may be interesting to most of our readers. It comes certainly in a very authentic shape, consisting chiefly of official letters and papers which had passed between persons employed in these momentous transactions. The interstices of these are filled up chiefly from a journal constantly kept by General Moore himself, and from which Mr Moore has compiled his narration.—This narration is written with great simplicity, and apparently without aiming at the ornaments of composition; yet we cannot help regretting that General Moore should not have been oftener allowed to speak for himself, as his own expressions must have given a more lively idea of his views, and the situation of affairs, than any abstract which can be made of them, however elegant it might have been. We shall proceed, however, to endeavour to give some idea of the information which it contains.

Mr

Mr Moore gives some particulars, not hitherto known, of the mysterious transactions in Sweden. One proposal made by the King to Gen. Moore, was to land in Zealand, and make himself master of that island. Another was, that the English army alone should storm a strong fortress, and assume a position in Finland. There was also a third, the nature of which is not stated. All these were rejected by the General, as operations to which his army was wholly incompetent. The King, while his force was inadequate for defence, was wholly engrossed with schemes of conquest. The manner, in which Sir John left Stockholm, was already known, and is slightly touched upon. There is no doubt, that an opposite line of conduct would have been the one prescribed by official dignity. But Sir John, foreseeing that such a step must have inevitably caused a breach between the two governments, conceived, (we are inclined to think justly) that the strictness of official propriety must give way to such strong motives of public expediency. His former conduct had removed to a distance all suspicions as to personal courage:

Sir John now returned home, where he received immediate orders to proceed to Spain, the country to which every eye was then turned with hope and expectation. He was superseded, however, in the chief command, by Sir Harry Burrard; a trying arrangement, in which he is said to have acquiesced with patriotic cordiality.—After, however, both that officer and General Dalrymple were recalled, in consequence of the convention of Cintra, General Moore was left in the command of the army, and received orders to conduct it into Spain. Here, therefore, the narrative of his campaign properly begins.

General Moore has been censured for dividing his army on the march, and he seems himself fully sensible of the disadvantages of such a measure. The reason assigned for it is this:—according to the imperfect information which he was able to procure, the road through the north of Portugal was impracticable for artillery, which was therefore to be sent by Elvas, Badajos, and Madrid. But the want of subsistence did not admit of the main body marching in this last direction. It went therefore by the northern road, while General Hope, with the artillery and cavalry, was sent by the southern. The informations proved afterwards to be false, of which, from their being given by natives of the country, General Moore hadhad no suspicion.

The march through Portugal was attended with considerable difficulty, from the state of the roads, and the want of provisions and money. The Portuguese nobility received our countrymen with politeness, but shewed a very slender concern in the fortunes of their country. Somewhat more animation appeared when they entered Spain. At Ciudad Rodrigo, they were received with cries of *Viva los Ingleses*. As they approached the scene of action, however, accounts arrived, far different from what they had been taught to expect. The disposition of the mass of the people was evidently sound; but every thing else was as unpromising as possible. An unwieldy and divided government; generals destitute of experience, and acting without concert; troops deficient equally in numbers and discipline, and devoid of the most necessary supplies; while the flower of the French military force was at this very moment passing the Pyrenees. The following description of the central army was received from Capt. Whittingham.

Head Quarters, Calaborra, 28th Oct. 1808.

"On the 25th, General Castanos left this place for Logrono. We arrived about four in the evening. The army of Castile was drawn up to receive the General. Its strength about 11,000 men. But to form any idea of its compo-

position, it is absolutely necessary to have seen it. It is a complete mass of miserable peasantry, without clothing, without organization, and with few Officers that deserve the name.

"The General and principal Officers have not the least confidence in their troops; and what is yet worse, the men have no confidence in themselves.

"This is not an exaggerated picture; it is a true portrait," &c. p. 15.

It was found that the grand army under Castanos and Palafox did not exceed 40,000 men, nor that under Blake 30,000. This, considering the character of these armies, was scarcely sufficient to keep in check the French army, which was already in Spain, far less to resist the immense reinforcements which were pouring in. In the provinces there was no armed force whatever, nor any efforts making to raise one, either for home defence, or for reinforcing the armies.

The British army soon found itself dependent upon its own exertions for supplies of every kind. The Junta seem never to have thought of establishing magazines, either for its use, or that of their own army. By the most absurd negligence and stupidity, Sir David Baird's army was kept eight days from landing, nor, when permission arrived, was its situation much bettered. Sir John Moore writes to Lord William Bentinck:

"I am sorry to say, from Sir David Baird, I hear nothing but complaints of the Junta of Corunna, who afford him no assistance. They promise every thing, but give nothing; and after waiting day after day for carts, which they had promised to procure for the carriage of stores, his Commissary was at last obliged to contract for them at an exorbitant price, and then got them. This is really a sort of conduct quite intolerable to troops that the Spanish Government have asked for, and for whose advance they are daily pressing." P. 21.

He concludes with the following anticipations:

"I have no objection to you, or Mr Frere, representing the necessity of as many more British troops as you think proper. It is certain, that the agents which our Government have hitherto employed, have deceived them. For affairs here are by no means in the flourishing state they are represented and believed to be in England; and the sooner the truth is known in England, the better. But you must observe, my Lord, that whatever is critical must now be decided by the troops which are here; the French, I suspect, are ready, and will not wait. I differ only with you in one point;—when you say the chief and great obstacle and resistance to the French will be afforded by the English Army. If that be so, Spain is lost. The English Army, I hope, will do all that can be expected from their numbers; but the safety of Spain depends upon the union of its inhabitants, their enthusiasm in their cause, and in their firm and devoted determination to die rather than submit to the French: nothing short of this will enable them to resist the formidable attack about to be made upon them. If they will adhere, our aid can be of the greatest use to them; but if not, we shall soon be out-numbered, were our force quadrupled.

"I am, therefore, much more anxious to see exertion and energy in the Government, and enthusiasm in their Armies, than to have my force augmented. The moment is a critical one—my own situation is particularly so—I have never seen it otherwise; but I have pushed into Spain at all hazards;—this was the order of my Government, and it was the will of the people of England. I shall endeavour to do my best, hoping that all the bad that may happen, will not happen; but that with a share of bad, we shall also have a portion of good fortune." P. 21, & 24.

These bad omens were not long of being verified. News arrived that the Estremaduran army had been completely defeated at Burgos; that Valladolid had been abandoned without resistance, and that the British army, without having effected its junction, was thus left completely uncovered. In these circumstances, the General thought it neces-

sary

sary to call in Sir John Hope's corps, which had already advanced beyond Madrid, and to stop the advance of General Baird beyond Astorga. He was thus enabled to wait and determine whether the main body of the French army was to be pushed forward upon him, or whether it would take another direction, and enable him to effect his junction. The remarks which he writes to Mr Frere on the state of things appear to us to display very profound sagacity, and extensive views of military operations.

"I have been unable hitherto to understand the movements and positions of the Spanish armies; but I have taken it for granted that they were formed from local circumstances, and a knowledge of the country, of which I was ignorant. I should otherwise have said they were upon a scale much too great for the strength of their armies. I begin to fear that this is the case, and that, if their system be not changed, we shall all of us very soon be beaten in detail. To cover and protect the British army, whilst upon its march from such distant points in order to unite, never seems to have been in the contemplation of the Spanish generals; and now, from the position the French have taken, the accomplishment of it is become exceedingly precarious.—The difference hitherto between the position of the Spanish and French armies, as they have struck me, is this—the French, in order to concentrate, or to strenghthen either flank, move upon the chord, the Spaniards upon the circumference; the movements of the one are short, and can be easily concealed, those of the other extended, and exposed to be interrupted. P. 33.

The intelligence of the affair at Burgos was soon succeeded by another still more disastrous, contained in the following letter from General Leith:

"*Renedo Valley of Caqueringa, Province of Las Montanos de Santander, 15th Nov.* 1808.

"SIR,

"I regret to inform you that the army of General Blake, in which was lately incorporated the infantry of the Marquis de la Romana's division, has been defeated in several attacks since the 5th inst. and is entirely dispersed. I have not time to enter into detail of this unfortunate reverse, carrying with it such serious consequences, for fear of delaying the intimation of that which is so essential to make known in general terms to the Commander of the British army advancing from Portugal to Galicia. The Estremaduran army has also experienced a reverse at Burgos. In short, the British army has nothing to depend upon in Las Montanos de Santander. In Asturias there are but a few battalions, totally undisciplined; and, by the last accounts, the French occupy from Reynosa to Burgos. Except what remains of the Estramuduran army, (of the position of which I am ignorant) and the British army, there is nothing to prevent the enemy from advancing towards Leon and Valladolid that I know of. I very much suspect that he will avail himself of this movement, to attack in detail the army of Palafox and Castanos, united *nominally*; and all of which are placed under the command of the Marquis de la Romana. The army has suffered principally from famine; and I do not think that it is possible to re unite those who are flying in all directions, nearer than Astorga and Oviedo. It does not appear that there has been any want of spirit in the men; and in many instances, especially of the divisions of the North, distinguished conduct. Some of the new Officers have not behaved so well. Santander was in the power of the enemy, after possessing the roads of Escudo and Reynosa. The accounts of their having entered that town are not yet received, however. The different attacks have been at Zornosa (between Durango and Bilboa,) Valmaseda, Arantia; and the total deroute, after a defeat at Espinosa de las Montanax. About 7000 re assembled at Reynosa on the 13th inst. but without any order; from thence they retreated after dark, and have arrived in this valley, as a half starved and straggling mob, without officers, and all mixed in utter confusion. Never has there been so injudicious and ruinous a system begun and persisted in, as that which has led to

to the serious disasters of the present moment. P. 40.

The following letter from General Moore to one of his brothers, gives a lively picture of his views on the present state of affairs.

"Upon entering Spain, I have found affairs in a very different state from what I expected, or from what they are thought to be in England.

"I am in a scrape from which God knows how I am to extricate myself. But, instead of Salamanca, this army should have been assembled at Seville. The poor Spaniards deserve a better fate, for they seem a fine people; but have fallen into hands who have lost them by their apathy and ******.

"The Junta, jealous of their Generals, gave them no power; but kept them at the head of separate armies, each independent of the other. Thus they have prevented any union of action.

"They took no pains to recruit the armies, or to furnish them with arms and clothing. In short, during the interval that the French were weak, they did nothing either to overpower them before their reinforcements arrived, or to meet them with superior numbers when reinforced.

"When I marched into this country, in three divisions, from Corunna, Lisbon, and round by Madrid, instead of finding any army to cover the junction of the three corps, until our supplies and stores came up, which were necessary to enable us to act; I found that the Spanish armies were placed on each flank of the French; one in Biscay, and the other on the river Alagon; at such a distance as to be able to give no sort of support to each other, or to combine their movements; and leaving it also in the power of the French to attack either army with their whole force, as soon as they were ready.

"That the Spaniards must be driven from Madrid is inevitable; they have no force to resist. When they will bring up, or if they will bring up at all, I cannot guess. In this province, and throughout Old Castile, there is no mark of any intention to make any effort. The French cavalry are overrunning the plains, raising contributions, to which the people submit without resistance.

"There may be more character in other parts. Enthusiasm, and an obstinate determination, not to submit to the French yoke, may do much. But even in this case the Government has been improvident: arms, ammunition, and other means are wanting.

"The probability therefore is, that the French will succeed; and if they do, it will be from no talent having sprung up, after the first effort, to take advantage of the impulse and of the enthusiasm which then existed.

"I understand all is fear and confusion at Madrid.

"Tell James it is difficult to judge at a distance. The Spaniards have not shewn themselves a wise or a provident people. Their wisdom is not a wisdom of action; but still they are a fine people; a character of their own, quite distinct from other nations; and much might have been done with them. Perhaps they may rouse again. Pray for me, that I may make right decisions: if I make bad ones, it will not be for want of consideration.

"I sleep little, it is now only five in the morning; and I have concluded since I got up, this long letter.

P. 44.

Soon after, a letter arrived from Sir David Baird, who, with the first division of his infantry, had arrived at Astorga. His views seem to be still more gloomy than those of Moore; he deprecates any farther advance till he has united the whole of his army; and he concludes as follows:

"As it could never be intended by the British Government that our army should engage in the defence of this Country unaided and unsupported by any Spanish force, I confess, my dear Sir John, I begin to be at a loss to discover an object at this moment in Spain: it being very evident that the Spaniards are not at this moment in a situation to be capable of assembling a force competent to offer any serious resistance to the progress of the French arms.

"It is very remarkable that I have not procured the least intelligence, or received any sort of communication, from any of the official Authorities at Madrid, or either of the Spanish Generals." P. 49.

Gen-

General Moore, however, notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, determined still to form the junction of his different divisions, and to attempt something for the relief of the Spaniards, and the honour of the British name. Romana and Blake indeed both informed him, that a strong body of French troops, sufficient to prevent this junction, had arrived in Leon; but he afterwards learnt that these reports had arisen merely, amid the great dearth of authentic intelligence, from detached parties of horse spreading themselves over the country.

General Hope had now passed Madrid, and there seemed to be a fair prospect of the three divisions of the army being speedily united, when news arrived of the compleat defeat of the only Spanish army remaining. The Spanish force had been drawn up in a manner which has attracted the general censure of military observers; the two wings being placed at a distance from each other, without even the appearance of a centre to connect them together.—This arrangement was not quite so irrational as may at first sight appear; for, considering the undisciplined character of the troops, it was only in the mountains of Biscay and Arragon, that they could have any chance of maintaining themselves; while in the intermediate plain of Old Castile, they could scarcely have stood the first shock of the French armies. By this means, however, it became easy for Buonaparte, according to his usual system, to turn his whole force successively against both wings, and beat them in detail. Blake's army had already, after an honourable struggle, been completely defeated and dispersed. That of Castanos, having a greater force accumulated against it, was vanquished still more easily; and though the slaughter seems not to have been very great, yet the rout and dispersion were very complete. Mr Stuart communicated immediate intelligence of this disaster to General Moore, who at once formed the determination of falling back upon Portugal. In several letters to the different officers, he explains the motives of this resolution. He conceived, that as there was nothing now to prevent the French, who were in Old Castile, from pushing forward, his junction with General Baird was become impracticable, and even that with General Hope, doubtful.—All that he could expect was, that the latter, by rapid marches, might be able to join him, and their united army reach Lisbon, to which Sir David Baird might repair by sea. There they might either act as a diversion in favour of the Spaniards, or they might be ready to co-operate with them in any quarter where the spirit of resistance, which in the North seemed entirely asleep, should chance to arise. If forced to leave Lisbon, they could land in Andalusia, which seemed the only part of Spain from which any thing now was to be hoped. He would thus be reinforced by the part of the army which had been left in Portugal, and could either afford the Spaniards any assistance which was likely to be useful to them; or, should this appear impracticable, would be enabled to effect his retreat unmolested.

General Moore called a council of officers, not to ask their advice, but merely to communicate his determination to them. The narrator here candidly admits, that

> The idea of retreating was very generally disapproved of at Salamanca by the Army. The murmurs against it from Officers of rank were heard in every quarter. Even the Staff Officers of Sir John Moore's family lamented it; and, for the first time, doubted the wisdom of his decision. He, however, afterwards learnt, that General Hope agreed with him completely on this, as on all other points. P. 72.

It seems still difficult to form a correct opinion on this much-contested question. The above determination was evidently founded, in part, on a mistaken expectation that Buonaparte, after

after defeating all the Spanish armies, would immediately push forward to prevent the junction of the English divisions; whereas it proved, that he preferred advancing against Madrid. Independent of this consideration, we would say that the retreat was advantageous in a military, but disadvantageous in a political point of view.—It certainly afforded both the safest and most efficient mode of disposing of the army: but the entire abandonement of the Spanish cause, which it must, in the first instance, have seemed to involve, and the general despondency thence arising, were evils perhaps more than sufficient to counterbalance these advantages. Of this indeed General Moore seems to have been sensible; for, after learning that, by the new direction of the French force, his junction would be rendered practicable, he chose rather to form it, than to proceed in his former plan.

Meanwhile, not only weakness, but treachery, reigned in the Spanish councils. No man had hitherto maintained a higher reputation for loyalty and ability than Morla. This man, whether from the beginning of the revolution, or whether after seeing fortune inclining with such mighty preponderance on the side of the usurper, had determined to sacrifice fame and duty at the shrine of interest. But his treachery was veiled by such deep dissimulation, that not the slightest suspicion arose. On the contrary, he had acquired the entire confidence of the Junta, especially in every thing that related to military affairs. They appointed him President of their Military Board; they intrusted him with the defence of Madrid, and they fixed upon him to concert operations with the English Generals. At his instigation, the Spanish Generals had been compelled to abandon that cautious system which they had hitherto pursued: hence their immediate discomfiture, which might otherwise have been delayed, if not averted. How he proceeded with Madrid it is needless to say. Nor was he less industrious in the third part of his plan. His great object was to draw the English army into the centre of Spain, where Buonaparte, doubtless, expected to be able to surround and overwhelm it.—With this view, he procured a conference with General Hope and Lord William Bentinck. These able officers do not seem to have entertained any suspicion of his real designs; they merely complain, that no specific plan was presented to them, and that all they could make out was, that Morla was anxious, that as much of the British army as possible should be united in the centre of Spain. This wish he again urged in a letter to Gen. Moore written on the 2d of December, at the very moment he was treating with Buonaparte for the surrender of Madrid. Mr Frere, who was not a military man, became an easy convert to this opinion, and urged it in those well-known letters, written with considerable acuteness and ingenuity, but in a stile of petulance and asperity, altogether indecent and undiplomatic. He even went so far as to prefer a request, that a Col. Charmily, whom he sent to Moore, should be examined before a council of war, in the evident expectation of controlling the opinion of the commander in chief by that of his inferior officers. Moore seems to have behaved with extreme propriety on this trying occasion; and while he shews a deep sense of the injurious conduct adopted towards him, carefully avoids its leading to any quarrel by which the public service might be injured. By these channels, however, he learned that Buonaparte was directing his principal efforts against Madrid, and that this city was exhibiting symptoms of resistance. Sir John never seems to have been sanguine on this subject; less so, indeed, we think, than he was entitled to be; since even on the French accounts it appears evident, that, had its chiefs been tolerably able

and

and faithful, the inhabitants were well disposed to defend themselves. He was assured, however, that large armies were, besides, collecting in the South, and, as the obstacles to his junction were now removed, it would, he conceived, be dishonourable for the British army to withdraw, while there was any appearance of the Spaniards standing firm in their own cause. He therefore stopt General Baird, who had begun his retreat, and both armies directed their course towards Toro, midway between Salamanca and Astorga.

The subsequent events must be familiar to all our readers; we shall not therefore attempt to carry on any connected analysis, but shall merely glean some of the most interesting particulars with which the public was unacquainted, previous to the publication of this volume.

The description given by Colonel Symes of the composition of the Spanish army, is extremely judicious and interesting:

"My motive for doubting, whether the aid which he (Romano) might bring would be of any importance, arises from a sense of the inefficient state of his army, and the want of discipline in the men. It is morally impossible that they can stand before a line of French infantry. A portion, at least one third, of the Spanish muskets will not explode; and a French soldier will load and fire his piece with precision three times, before a Spaniard can fire his twice. Men, however brave, cannot stand against such odds; as to charging with the bayonet, if their arms were fit for the purpose, the men, though individually as gallant as possible, have no collective confidence to carry them on, nor Officers to lead them; they will therefore disperse, probably on the first fire, and can never be rallied, until they voluntarily return to their General's standard, as in the case of the Marquis de la Romana's present army, almost wholly composed of fugitives from the battles of the North. A striking instance of this is given by the Marquis himself, who assured me that the Spaniards did not lose above 1000 men in their late actions with the French; a proof not of the weakness of the French, but of the incapacity of the Spaniards to resist them. In fact, the French light troops decided the contest;—the Spaniards fled before a desultory fire;—they saved themselves, and now claim merit for having escaped.

"By a repetition of such flights and re-assembling, the Spaniards may, in the end, become soldiers, and greatly harass the enemy; but, as we cannot pursue that mode of warfare, our allies are not much calculated to be of use to us on the day of battle, when we must either conquer or be destroyed.

"I do not mean to undervalue the spirit or patriotism of the Spaniards, which I highly respect, and which, in the end, may effect their deliverance; but they are not now, nor can they for a long time be, sufficiently improved in the art of war, to be co-adjutors with us in a general action: we must, therefore, *stand or fall through our own means*; for, if we place any reliance on Spanish aid for success in the field, we shall, I fear, find ourselves egregiously deceived."

P. 133.

And elsewhere he says,

"The troops here, although they cannot be relied on to influence materially the result of a general action, yet may be brought into use *as auxiliaries*, to engage the attention of a part of the Enemy's force; and in the event of the Enemy being broken, may prove an active instrument to complete his destruction. When I say this much, I say all that can possibly be expected from them under the present appearance."

P. 160.

There are several letters from the Marquis de la Romana, which give us a very high idea of that nobleman; an idea justified both by his former and his subsequent atchievements.—They display a correctness of information, with an union of caution and enterprize, which, had they been more generally diffused, might have saved Spain from many calamities.

About this time a letter occurs from the Duke de l'Infantado to Mr Frere, which gives a lively picture of the condition

dition to which the grand army was reduced.

"I think it my duty to announce to you, as our good and faithful Ally, that having been sent to this Army of the Centre, to endeavour to hasten its arrival to the Capital, in order, if possible, to save it; but not having been able to succeed in my design, and preparing in consequence to join the Supreme Junta, I have found myself obliged by the Generals, and forced by circumstances, to take the command of the Army till I receive the decision of the Junta. It was unfortunately the spirit of insurrection and discontent among the soldiery which placed me at the post I now occupy; and it is certainly a very disagreeable situation, to have to correct inveterate evils, and to set out with the measures necessary to re-establish that order and discipline which have been totally neglected.

I cannot describe to you the state in which I found this body of famished troops—without shoes, most of them without uniforms, wanting ammunition, having lost the greatest part of their baggage, reduced to about nine thousand infantry and two of cavalry, and, to crown all, having totally lost all confidence in their commanders. From these circumstances I thought it right to follow the plan adopted by my predecessor, of coming to this mountainous country for a few days, in order to reorganise a little the troops; to give an opportunity to some stragglers and recruits to join me, to give shoes and repose to the men and horses, and then to set forward on some new operations. But it is very important for their success, that these should be in concert with those of the other armies, especially of the English; and it would be, consequently, indispensably necessary that we should be made acquainted with each other's plans. Colonel Whittingham is ill at this moment; I therefore wish that H. E. General Moore, the Commander in Chief, should send me an experienced and confidential officer, who can give me an account of the plan adopted by the General for this campaign, and inform him of what we shall have agreed upon together, relative to the part which this division of the army can take in its execution. I shall be delighted if he choice should fall upon Colonel Graham, whom I had the honour of knowing at Mr Stuart's.

App. p. 76.

Immediately before receiving the intelligence which induced him to retreat, Sir John writes to Mr Frere;

"Buonaparte is dating his proclamations from Madrid; and as to the British army, if it were in a neutral, or enemy's country, it could not be more completely left to itself. If the Spaniards are enthusiasts, or much interested in this cause, their conduct is the most extraordinary that ever was exhibited.

"The movement I am making is of the most dangerous kind. I not only risk to be surrounded every moment by superior forces, but to have my communication intercepted with the Gallicias. I wish it to be apparent to the whole world, as it is to every individual of the army, that we have done every thing in our power in support of the Spanish cause, and that we do not abandon it, until long after the Spaniards had abandoned us. P. 162.

The following account is given of the positions, at this time, of the British army, and of that under Soult:

The British were collected between Sahagun, Grahal, and Villada, consisting of twenty-five thousand four hundred men.

The Duke of Dalmatia, after the defeat of his cavalry at Sahagun, had withdrawn a detachment from Guardo, and concentrated his troops, to the amount of eighteen thousand, behind the river Carrion. Seven thousand were posted at Saldana, and five thousand at the town of Carrion; and detachments were placed to guard the fords and bridges. It was also known that the head columns of Junot's corps (the 8th) were between Vittoria and Burgos.

P. 161.

The following is General Moore's answer to the letter from Romana, announcing the intelligence which he had received of the movement of the French army from Madrid:

"I had the honour of your Excellency's letter of the 22d this afternoon, and have to thank you for the information which it contains; the probability of its

its truth is confirmed to me by information which reached me this morning, that a considerable quantity of provisions and forage had been ordered to be prepared in the villages on this side of Palencia. I also know that the intended march of a corps of the French to Badajos has been stopped, when its advanced guard had reached Talavera de la Reina.

"Your Excellency knows my object in marching in this direction was to endeavour to free you from a troublesome neighbour, and to strike a blow at a corps of the Enemy, whilst it was still imagined that the British troops had retreated into Portugal. I was aware of the risk I ran, if I should be discovered, and the Enemy push on a corps between me and my communication.

"My movement has in some degree answered its object, as it has drawn the enemy from other projects, and will give the South more time to prepare. With such a force as mine I can pretend to do no more. It would only be losing this army to Spain and to England to persevere in my march on Soult, who, if posted strongly, might wait, or if not, would retire and draw me on until the corps from Madrid got behind me: in short, single-handed, I cannot pretend to contend with the superior numbers the French can bring against me.

"I received your Excellency's letter at six, and the troops were to have marched from this to Carrion at eight this evening. I countermanded them, and shall take immediate measures for retiring on Astorga. There I shall stand; as my retreat thence, if necessary, will be secure. I shall be in the way to receive the supplies and the reinforcements which I expect from England. At the worst I can maintain myself, and, with your Excellency's aid, defend the Gallicias, and give time for the formation of the armies of the South, and that which you command to be prepared, when a joint effort may be made which can alone be efficacious. It is playing the Enemy's game to draw him to attack our armies in rotation.

"I hope this plan will meet your approbation; you may rest assured that I shall not retreat a foot beyond what is necessary to secure my supplies from being intercepted; and that I desire nothing more than to meet the Enemy upon any thing like equal terms.

P. 165.

A particular account, probably correct, of the views and intentions of Buonaparte was received through Major Napier, who, having been taken prisoner at the battle of Corunna, was treated with the utmost politeness by Generals Soult and Ney, and dined frequently at their table. They talked with apparent frankness, and there does not appear any motive which they could then have had to deceive.

When Buonaparte received intelligence that the British were moving to the Duero, he said, "Moore is the only General now fit to contend with me; I shall advance against him in person."

Orders were then sent to the Duke of Dalmatia to give way, if attacked, and to decoy the British to Burgos, or as far Eastward as possible; and at the same time to push on a corps towards Leon, on their left flank. And should they attempt to retreat, he was ordered to impede this by every means in his power. The corps on the road to Badajos was stopt, and ordered to proceed towards Salamanca; while he himself moved rapidly with all the disposable force at Madrid, and the Escurial, directly to Benavente. Neither Buonaparte nor any of his Generals had the least doubt of surrounding the British with between 60 and 70,000 men before they could reach Gallicia. P. 168.

A retreating army is not easily preserved from disorder; and there were at present several circumstances which augmented this tendency. Our troops were indignant at the want of Spanish co-operation, and not less at the unwillingness the natives shewed to afford our army supplies, either of provisions, or of any description. On the other hand, the Spaniards, it may be supposed, were not in the best humour, at seeing themselves abandoned by the English army. The General employed every means in his power to put a stop to these irregularities. Several proclamations are given, in which remonstrances

monstrances and threats are addressed both to the officers and men; the latter for committing, and the former for not doing all in their power to prevent them. The following may serve as a specimen of these:

"*Head Quarters Benavente, 27th Dec.*

"The Commander of the Forces has observed with concern, the extreme bad conduct of the troops at a moment when they are about to come into contact with the Enemy, and when the greatest regularity and the best conduct are the most requisite. He is the more concerned at this, as until lately, the behaviour of that part of the army, at least, which was under his own immediate command, was exemplary, and did them much honour.

"The misbehaviour of the troops in the column which marched by Valderas to this place, exceeds what he could have believed of British soldiers. It is disgraceful to the Officers; as it strongly marks their negligence and inattention.

"The Commander of the Forces refers to the General Orders of the 15th of October, and of the 11th of November. He desires that they may be again read at the head of every company of the army: he can add nothing but his determination to execute them to the fullest extent. He can feel no mercy towards Officers who neglect in times like these essential duties, or towards Soldiers who injure the country they are sent to protect. The Spanish forces have been overpowered; and until such time as they are re-assembled, and ready again to come forward, the situation of the army must be arduous, and such as to call for the exertion of qualities the most rare and valuable in a military body. These are not bravery alone, but patience and constancy, under fatigue and hardship, obedience to command, sobriety, firmness and resolution, in every different situation in which they may be placed. It is by the display of such qualities alone, that the army can expect to deserve the name of Soldiers; that they can be able to withstand the forces opposed to them, or to fulfil the expectations of their Country." P. 176.

It seems to have excited greatly the indignation of our officers, that no attempt should have been made, by the armed Spaniards, to retard the approach of the enemy. We cannot help looking upon this expectation as somewhat unreasonable. That troops, constituted as they were, should encounter the enemy, merely to cover the retreat of allies who were flying from them, would have required a very extraordinary degree of intrepidity. The activity with which they removed to a distance every thing which could be of use to the English cannot be so easily excused.

As no official detail has appeared of the action at Cacabelos, the following account will be interesting:

The reserve halted at Cacabelos, and the greatest part of the cavalry at Villafranca. On arriving at this town the General heard with vexation, that great irregularities had been committed there by the preceding divisions. The Commissaries reported that the Magazines had been plundered, stores of wine had been broke open, and a great quantity of forage and provisions spoiled. One man who was detected in committing these atrocities was made an example of, in the hope of preventing such crimes in future: and to convince the soldiers of the miserable consequences of their drunkenness, and of quitting their corps, some of those stragglers who had been shockingly mangled by the cavalry, were shewn through the ranks. Thus every measure was adopted that prudence could devise, to put a stop to this bad conduct.

On the 3d of January four or five thousand French cavalry were seen (at one o'clock in the forenoon) advancing cautiously within a league of Cacabelos. The 95th and a detachment of British cavalry occupied a hill about half a league in front of the town, through which a shallow river ran, and part of the reserve was posted on the opposite bank.

Sir John Moore commanded the 95th to retire through the town and over a bridge. But while the two rear companies were passing along a narrow street, the cavalry piquet retreated precipi-

cipitately through them, and the Enemy's cavalry pursued so closely that some few soldiers of the 95th were made prisoners. The Enemy's dismounted chasseurs immediately advanced rapidly, crossed the river in great force, and attacked the 95th, the cavalry joining in the onset.

The 95th were directed to retreat up some hills among vineyards; which they did slowly in a very gallant manner, galling the Enemy with a well-aimed fire from their rifles.

The French cavalry charged up the road, but were driven back with considerable slaughter by the 95th. General Colbert, who commanded the advanced guard of the French, was among the slain.

A large column of the enemy was next observed descending the hill on the opposite side of the river. Immediately the artillery attached to the reserve opened upon this column a severe fire, which stopped their movement. In this attack the enemy suffered much. Sir John Moore towards the evening withdrew the reserve to Villa-franca; and being aware that the greater part of the enemy's army were very near, he resolved to make a night march to Herreriras. P. 188.

Although there was a position at Villa Franca, Sir John did not conceive it advisable to stop there, as there was another road by which the enemy might have entered Gallicia, and taken him in the rear. He determined, however, to offer battle at Lugo, as the only way of retarding the enemy's progress. He sent orders, therefore, for all the divisions to stop at that place. Unfortunately, the orderly dragoon whom Sir David Baird sent forward to General Fraser, got drunk, and lost his dispatches; so that his division had the fatigue of marching a day on the Vigo road, and afterwards returning.

Nothing, however, took place at Lugo beyond a mere skirmish, of which the following is an account:

On examining the ground near Lugo, a position was found on which he would have been happy to have engaged. The Enemy appeared about mid-day, but nothing serious occurred.

Next morning (January 7th) the French planted four pieces of artillery on the front of the British, and commenced a cannonade. The fire was returned by the British Artillery, which dismounted one of the Enemy's guns. Towards the evening some French regiments attacked the right of the British, and were chiefly opposed by the Guards and General Leith's brigade.

Sir John Moore then observed the Enemy moving to his left, his light troops skirmishing with the picquets. He conceived that the principal attack would be made on that point, and the proper orders were immediately given.

The divisions were all at their posts, and he galloped to the spot.

A part of the 76th regiment at first retired before a strong column of the Enemy, at the head of which was their much-esteemed 2d light infantry battalion, which advanced rapidly.

The General, by accident, found himself in front of the 51st regiment, in which he had served as an Ensign. He addressed them in an animated tone, and commanded them to advance; when the light company of the 76th rushed forward with charged bayonets, and drove the enemy down the hill with considerable loss.

In this sharp skirmish, Captain Roberts of the 51st was shot in the hand, but before the Frenchman could recover his musket he was transfixed by a soldier of the 76th named Canner. This brave fellow bayoneted 2 other Frenchmen, and was rewarded by promotion.

The General having witnessed this gallant attack, bestowed deserved praises upon the 76th. P. 195.

It soon appeared, however, that the French were determined not to attack our army, at least till they had received reinforcements. Sir John Moore then conceived it necessary to retreat to the coast. The French, superior in number and strongly posted, could not be attacked with any prospect of advantage. Their numbers continually augmenting, they might either force his position, or push on in other directions, and surround him.—Besides, he had not provisions for two days,

days, nor means of procuring any.—By different letters which he wrote at the commencement of his retreat, it appears that he had hoped to maintain a footing in Galicia. It does not appear exactly at what time, and from what motives, this design was given up. It would seem, however, that the circumstances of nothing being done by the Spaniards, either in the South or North, the very harassing nature of the retreat, the consequent loss of baggage and equipments, and general exhausted state of the army, had finally determined him to consult its safety alone, and to return to England.

On the arrival of the army at Lugo, it was consiederd that the march to Corunna was much shorter than to Vigo, and that the former place was more convenient for embarking troops. Orders were therefore given to the transports to proceed round to it. It does appear that this plan was adopted somewhat too late. Its propriety seems to have been evident, from the moment that the resolution was taken of falling back by the way of Astorga, rather than by that of Orense.

The remainder of the retreat was conducted with a disastrous degree of rapidity, rendered necessary by the pressure of a superior army in its rear. The army, however, being collected at Betanzos, somewhat greater order was observed in the rest of its march. Its arrival at Corunna, and the subsequent events, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The author estimates the force of the British engaged at somewhat less than 15,000, that of the enemy at fully 20,00. The accounts of Sir John Moore's conduct and fall is interesting.

It was the opinion of Sir John Moore, that the presence of the chief in command near to the point where the great struggle occurs, is often most useful*. He probably thought it peculiarly requisite to follow this rule here, as the position of his right wing was bad; and if the troops on that point gave way, the ruin of the army was inevitable.

Lord William Bentinck's brigade, consisting of three incomparable regiments, the 4th, 42d, and 50th, maintained this dangerous post. The Guards were in their rear; and, to prevent the right being turned, Captain Napier was dispatched to desire General Paget to bring up the reserve to the right of Lord William Bentinck.

Sir David Baird leading on his division had his arm shattered with a grape shot; and was forced to leave the field.

The French artillery plunged from the heights, and the two hostile lines of infantry mutually advanced, beneath a shower of balls.

They were still separated from each other by stone walls and hedges, which intersected the ground: but as they closed, it was perceived that the French line extended beyond the right flank of the British; and a body of the Enemy were observed moving up the valley to turn it. An order was instantly given, and the half of the 4th Regiment, which formed this flank, fell back, refusing their right, and making an obtuse angle with the other half. In this position they commenced a heavy flanking fire; and the General, watching the manœuvre, called out to them, "That was exactly what I wanted to be done."

He then rode up to the 50th regiment, commanded by Majors Napier and Stanhope; who got over an inclosure in their front, and charged most gallantly. The General, ever an admirer of valour, exclaimed, "Well done the fiftieth! well done, my Majors *!" They drove the Enemy out of the village of Elvina, with great slaughter.—

In

* Perhaps Sir John Moore learnt this doctrine from the practice of one of his masters in the art of war, Sir Ralph Abercromby, under whom he commanded the reserve in Egypt; and though he possessed his full confidence, yet he told the author, that in the hottest fire he usually found Sir Ralph at his elbow.

* Sir John used this expression from having recommended them for the rank they held. The Honourable Major Stanhope was second son to Earl Stanhope, and nephew to the late Mr Pitt. The General entertained a sincere friendship for him.

In this conflict Major Napier, advancing too far, was wounded in several places, and taken prisoner; and Major Stanhope unfortunately received a mortal wound.

Sir John Moore proceeded to the 42d, addressing them in these words, "Highlanders, remember Egypt." They rushed on, driving the French before them, till they were stopped by a wall. Sir John accompanied them in this charge, and told the soldiers that he was "well "pleased with their conduct."

He sent Captain Hardinge to order up a battalion of Guards to the left flank of the Highlanders; upon which the officer commanding the light company conceived that, as their ammunition was nearly expended, they were to be relieved by the Guards, and began to fall back; but Sir John, discovering the mistake, said to them, "My brave 42d, "join your comrades, ammunition is "coming, and you have your bayonets." They instantly obeyed, and all moved forward.

Captain Hardinge now returned, to report that the Guards were advancing. While he was speaking, and pointing out the situation of the battalion, a hot fire was kept up, and the Enemy's artillery played incessantly on the spot.—Sir John Moore was too conspicuous. A cannon-ball struck his left shoulder, and beat him to the ground.

He raised himself, and sat up with an unaltered countenance, looking intently at the Highlanders, who were warmly engaged. Captain Hardinge threw himself from his horse, and took him by the hand; then, observing his anxiety, he told him the 42d were advancing; upon which his countenance immediately brightened.

His friend Colonel Graham now dismounted, to assist him; and, from the composure of his features, entertained hopes that he was not even wounded; but, observing the horrid laceration and effusion of blood, he rode off for surgeons.

The General was carried from the field on a blanket, by a serjeant of the 42d, and some soldiers. On the way he ordered Captain Hardinge to report his wound to General Hope, who assumed the command. P. 214.

Several very interesting details are given by private friends, of his behaviour during his last moments. The first is by Captain Hardinge.

"I had been ordered by the Commander in Chief to desire a battalion of the Guards to advance; which battalion was at one time intended to have dislodged a corps of the enemy from a large house and garden on the opposite side of the valley; and I was pointing out to the General the situation of the battalion, and our horses were touching, at the very moment that a cannon-shot from the enemy's battery carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh.

"The violence of the stroke threw him off his horse, on his back. Not a muscle of his face altered, nor did a sigh betray the least sensation of pain.

"I dismounted, and, taking his hand, he pressed mine forcibly, casting his eyes very anxiously towards the 42d regiment, which was hotly engaged; and his countenance expressed satisfaction, when I informed him that the regiment was advancing.

"Assisted by a soldier of the 42d, he was removed a few yards behind the shelter of a wall.

"Colonel Graham Balgowan and Captain Woodford about this time came up; and perceiving the state of Sir John's wound, instantly rode off for a surgeon.

"The blood flowed fast; but the attempt to stop it with my sash was useless, from the size of the wound.

"Sir John assented to being removed in a blanket to the rear. In raising him for that purpose, his sword, hanging on the wounded side, touched his arm, and became entangled between his legs. I perceived the inconvenience, and was in the act of unbuckling it from his waist, when he said, in his usual tone and manner, and in a very distinct voice, 'It is as well as it is. I had 'rather it should go out of the field with 'me.'

"Here I feel that it would be improper for my pen to venture to express the admiration with which I am penetrated, in thus faithfully recording this instance of the invincible fortitude, and military delicacy of this great man.

"He was borne by six soldiers of the 42d and Guards, my sash supporting him in an easy posture.

"Observing the resolution and composure

posure of his features, I caught at the hope that I might be mistaken in my fears of the wound being mortal; and remarked, that I trusted, when the surgeons dressed the wound, that he would be spared to us, and recover.—He then turned his head round, and looking stedfastly at the wound for a few seconds, said, 'No, Hardinge, I feel that 'to be impossible.'

"I wished to accompany him to the rear, when he said, 'You need not go 'with me. Report to General Hope 'that I am wounded, and carried to the 'rear.' P. 220.

There is another by Colonel Anderson, who had been the intimate friend of General Moore during one and twenty years.

"I met the General, in the evening of the 16th, bringing in a blanket and sashes. He knew me immediately, tho' it was almost dark, squeezed me by the hand, and said, 'Anderson, don't leave 'me.'

"He spoke to the surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say little.

"After some time, he seemed very anxious to speak to me, and at intervals got out as follows: 'Anderson, you 'know that I have always wished to 'die this way.' He then asked, 'Are 'the French beaten?' which he repeated to every one he knew as they came in. 'I hope the people of England 'will be satisfied!—I hope my Country 'will do me justice!'—'Anderson,—'you will see my friends as soon as you 'can.—Tell them—every thing.—Say 'to my mother,'—Here his voice quite failed, and he was excessively agitated. —'Hope—Hope—I have much to say 'to him,—but cannot get it out—Are 'Colonel Graham—and all my Aides-'de-Camp well?' (a private sign was made by Colonel Anderson not to inform him that Captain Burrard *, one of his Aides-de-camp, was wounded in the action.)—'I have made my will, 'and have remembered my servants.—'Colbourne has my will,—and all my 'papers.'

"Major Colbourne then came into the room. He spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me, 'Anderson, re-'member you go to —— and tell him 'it is my request, and that I expect he 'will give Major Colbourne, a Lieute-'nant-Colonelcy.—He has been long 'with me,—and I know him most wor-'thy of it.' He then asked Major Colbourne, 'if the French were beaten?' And, on being told they were on every point, he said, 'It's a great satisfaction 'for me to know we have beaten 'the French.—Is Paget in the room?' On my telling him, no; he said, 'Re-'member me to him.—It's General Pa-'get I mean—he is a fine fellow.—I feel 'myself so strong—I fear I shall be long 'dying.—It is great uneasiness—It is 'great pain.—Every thing Francois says 'is right.—I have the greatest confi-'dence in him.'

"He thanked the Surgeons for their trouble. Captains Percy and Stanhope, two of his Aides-de-camp, then came into the room. He spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy *, if all his Aides-de-camp were well?

"After some interval he said, 'Stan-'hope †—remember me to your sister.' He pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

"This was every syllable he uttered, as far as I can recollect, except asking occasionally to be placed in an easier posture."

"P. Anderson, Lieut.-Col."
P. 223.

Upon the whole, we are of opinion that this volume will add to the reputation of General Moore; that it will shew him to have possessed not merely (of which there could be no doubt) the talents of a General of division, gallantry, activity and precision of movement; but also those which are peculiarly required in a commander in chief, extensive views, foresight and mature reflection. Even if we should conceive him to have erred in some particular measures, this is no more than must be expected from the ablest

* Son of Sir Harry Burrard, a promising young officer, who died two days afterwards of his wound.

* The Honourable Captain Percy, son of Lord Beverley.

† The Honourable Captain Stanhope, third son to Earl Stanhope, and nephew to the late Mr Pitt.

lest officers, especially in a campaign, so essentially different from any which has recently been experienced by a British army. The retreat was certainly glorious to the military character of this country; the enemy, notwithstanding the superior numbers with which they pressed upon us never attacked without being repulsed. The loss of our army, though certainly considerable, seems to have arisen chiefly from the impossibility of maintaining strict discipline on so long a march, and particularly retreat. Nor, while we do justice to British valour, must we forget that that valour has repeatedly proved unavailing, even in less arduous circumstances, when not seconded by the skill of the commander.

The following account of the manner in which General Moore employed his time during his advance into Spain, gives a strong view of his industry:

> He always rose between three and four in the morning, lighted his fire and candle by a lamp which was placed in his room, and employed himself in writing till eight o'clock, when the officers of the family were assembled for breakfast.
>
> After breakfast he received the General Officers, and all persons with whom he had business; and the necessary orders were issued. His pen was frequently in his hand in the forenoon also; for he wrote all his letters himself. He always rode before dinner for an hour or two, either to view the troops, or to reconnoitre the country.
>
> His table was plentiful; and the company varied from fourteen to twenty officers. He was a very plain and moderate eater, and seldom drank more than three or four glasses of wine, conversing with his officers with great frankness and cheerfulness. His portfolio was usually opened again before he went to bed; but, unless kept up by business, he never sat up later than ten o'clock.
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> P. 62.

Since we are in the midst of Spanish affairs, it is difficult to refrain from hazarding some reflections on that question, regarding her probable prospects of securing her independence, which has been so eagerly and so variously discussed. To the extravagant and romantic hopes which were inspired by the first movements of that people, there seems to have succeeded, in this country, an entire despondence, and even sentiments of decided hostility to every thing Spanish. Public opinion is generally extreme and precipitate; and we doubt if the turn which it has now taken be much more reasonable than that which it assumed at the first unexpected appearance of resistance in that country. The grounds upon which men are generally anticipating a speedy and fatal issue to this eventful struggle are doubtless plausible; yet to those who look a little deeper, there will still appear circumstances sufficient to encourage hopes of a different result.

The ground of unfavourable anticipations with regard to Spanish affairs rests chiefly on two deficiencies; on the want of ability in her councils, and of courage in her armies. These, certainly, are not trifling wants; but, on the contrary, such as, if without remedy, must preclude all hopes of a favourable issue. But the question is, whether they arise from any radical deficiency in the character of the nation; whether they did not necessarily spring from the singular situation in which it stood; and whether they are not wants which time is likely to supply.

The government is weak: this requires no proof. It has been too justly observed, that "it has exhibited only the faults of popular governments, combined with the failings of decrepit monarchies." *(Ed. Rev.)*

But upon a little consideration we shall find that this is no more than might naturally be expected under the peculiar circumstances. A free government, and great public emergencies, have indeed the most sure and powerful tendency to call forth talents

lents, and to form great men. But this effect is not instantaneous; it requires time to shew itself. Great men must be formed by discipline and experience; and after being formed, they must have opportunities to produce and display themselves. No government perhaps was more inimical to their growth than the ancient one of Spain, both from being absolute, and from the political unimportance into which it had sunk. Now, when in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the French usurpation, the despotic head was suddenly struck off, the nation merely lost the unity of an absolute, without having yet time to acquire the energies of a free government; they were managed at first even worse than by their ancient rulers. Still we have no doubt that a popular government, and the necessity for talents, will in time produce the effect of calling them forth. This process has not indeed proceeded with all the rapidity that might be wished.—Yet affairs are not conducted so very ill as at first; an evident anxiety appears to place proper officers at the head of the army; and in regard to domestic arrangements, the most liberal system has been adopted. This last circumstance, with the fermentation at present prevailing in the public mind, seems to promise, that improvement will proceed with accelerated rapidity.

Good councils would little avail, unless there were hands to execute them. If the armies do not stand, what resistance can be expected? Upon this subject we must observe, that it is when fighting in the open field only that this cowardice has become so conspicuous. Now, by the experience of all ages, new levies have been found unfit to contend with veterans. Before we can expect the Spanish armies to do this, we must give them time to become regulars, which they certainly will in two or three campaigns, and perhaps sooner. In services for which new troops are fit, such as the defence of towns, the Spaniards have surpassed the glory of every other nation; and they seem also to be prosecuting a partisan warfare with considerable success.

If we look into the early part of the history of the French revolution, we shall find all the military disorders so much complained of in the Spanish: the same shameful routes and dispersions; the same quarrels between the generals, and foolish interferences of the civil bodies; the same deficiency in every species of supply and equipment. Yet in two years all these evils were surmounted, and the French arms triumphed in every direction.

From all these considerations, if Spain could by any means be kept afloat for two or three years, we should entertain very little doubt indeed of her final success. But the important and doubtful question remains whether this time will be allowed her; whether the enemy will not, by an overwhelming rapidity, crush at once all the buds of future energy. It is certainly impossible to restrain our fears, when we consider the nature of the power which is to be brought against them. Yet there are not wanting resources, which, if duly managed, may be sufficient to protract the contest, and to balance the inferiority of the Spanish troops. These are chiefly mountains and fortresses. The latter of these are not indeed very strong in themselves, but are capable, it appears, of being rendered so, by the patriotism of the inhabitants. With regard to the mountains, although they have never stopt the advance of the French armies to any particular point, yet they seem, from experience, to offer very great facilities for that species of irregular warfare, which alone the Spaniards at present are fit to carry on. None of the mountainous districts have hitherto been found tenable by the enemy. A stronger instance

cannot

cannot be given than Galicia. This province, at the beginning of the present year, was entered by a French army of 40 or 50,000 men, who established themselves in it. It appeared at first completely subdued; yet in a few months after, we find Romana, with the wreck of his army, reinforced by the armed peasantry, making head, gaining ground upon them, and finally reducing them to the mere ground which they occupied. The Asturias and Catalonia, notwithstanding their proximity to France, have remained unconquered; and, since the first campaign, no attempts have been made to penetrate the Sierra Morena. The invasion of any of these districts has hitherto had no other effect than to overcome that sluggishness and false confidence, which are the besetting sins of the nation, and to call out, more effectually than any thing else, the strength of the country.

That the Spanish force, even at present, is somewhat respectable, appears from the large French force which it has held completely in check. There is no doubt, indeed, that when peace is concluded with Austria, very considerable reinforcements will march into Spain. But we do not apprehend that, in the present state of the East of Europe, these reinforcements will be of such formidable magnitude as persons in general seem to imagine. When they arrive, however, there can be no doubt that the tide of success will, for some time, run against Spain; that wherever the French direct their main strength, they will, in the first instance, carry all before them; and, that should the Spaniards be again so imprudent as to give battle, their armies will be beaten and dispersed. But should they carefully preserve and nurse their strength; should they decline all general engagements; and merely, by an incessant *petite guerre*, harass the enemy, and train themselves to warfare, we see no reason as yet to despair of their cause.

Some persons, indeed, assuming a tone of philanthropy, have considered as inhuman all attempts to promote a system of protracted warfare, and have conceived instant subjugation to be greatly preferable. We must, in the first place, observe, that all the guilt of war certainly falls upon those who make it unjustly, not upon those who defend their lawful rights. Confining ourselves, however, to consequences, we cannot assent to the above statement. That one hundred, or two hundred thousand men should be killed or wounded, is, no doubt, a very great evil; but it is a much greater, that twelve millions should be enslaved. It has always been amid commotion and suffering, that nations have renewed their strength; and with regard to Spain in particular, her capacities are so ample, and the probable prosperity to which she would rise, under a free and enlightened government, so great, as would not, we conceive, be too dearly purchased, even by a series of the bloodiest warfare.

One word more with regard to British co-operation. It seems quite evident, from repeated experience, that, so long as the Spaniards have no regular army, British troops cannot carry on war in the heart of Spain.—Those of our allies are fit only for a warfare of their own, and cannot co-operate with ours, which must therefore contend alone with the whole force of the enemy. By floating armaments, however, and by temporary incursions, with a secure opportunity of retreat, it is probable that a good deal might be done, and the pressure upon our allies considerably lightened. It is likely indeed to be still a trying and difficult warfare; but if great good is to be done, this will not weigh with a generous nation, which has strongly pledged itself for its support, and which has, besides, great interests of its own at stake. If the Spanish army shall ever be brought into such a state as to be able to contend in the field with their enemies, a more strict co-operation may advantageously take place.

New

New Works Published in Edinburgh.

A Treatise on the diseases and management of Sheep; with introductory remarks on their anatomical structure; and an Appendix, containing documents exhibiting the value of the Merino breed of Sheep, and their progress in Scotland. By Sir George Steuart Mackenzie, Bart. 8vo. Plates. 7s. 6d.

Titi Livii Patavini, Historiarum Belli Punici Secundi Libri quinque priores: ad optimas editiones castigati. Cura Joannis Hunter, L. L. D. In Academia Andreapolitana Litt. Hum. Prof. Cupri. 12mo.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A Third edition of Sermons, by the Rev. R. Morehead, is in the press.

The Rev. Principal Brown, of Aberdeen, has in the press a poem, entitled, "Philemon, or The Progress of Virtue." It will be comprised in two 8vo volumes, and is expected to appear next month.

The Rev. Mr Dibdin has just completed the first volume of his long promised edition of Ames's and Herbert's Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain. It is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month, [December]. The first volume will contain; 1. Ames's Preface, with copious notes. 2. Memoirs of Ames, by the late Richard Gough, Esq. with additional notes; and a plate of Ames's arms, and another of his portrait in miniature. 3. Herbert's Preface, with notes. 4. Some Account of William Herbert; with a plate of his arms, and another of his portrait in the Oriental dress. 5. Preliminary Disquisition concerning the Rise and early Progress of Engraving and Ornamental Printing; containing a great number of curious and splendid wood-cuts, being fac-similes of ancient Prints and Ornamental Capital Letters. 6. The Life of Caxton, with copious notes, and three portraits of him, with an etching of his biographer, Mr Lewis. 7. Account of Books printed by William Caxton: This latter division forms the bulkier part of the volume; making, with the Supplement, upwards of 400 pages; and being adorned with a number of wood-cuts, which are fac similes of those to be found in Caxton's books.—The entire volume will contain about 600 pages; and, exclusively of the cuts incorporated in the text, there will be four copperplates of the different types used by Caxton, and five mezzotinto ones of portraits: namely of Ames, Herbert, Maittaire, the Earl of Oxford, and Dr Mead, as well as a copperplate fac simile of a unique print, singularly illustrative of the early history of engraving. This first volume will include the whole of Mr Lewis's Life of Caxton, with corrections and additions; and is intended to form a broad basis of the history of printing, literature, and bibliography, in the fifteenth century; as far as these subjects are connected with an account of the books printed within the same period.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

MR Bowyer, of Pall-Mall, intends to publish his splendid work on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, in the beginning of next month; it will consist of original Poems, written by Montgomery, Grahame, and others, expressly for the occasion; and will be embellished with engravings, from pictures, by Smirke, and enriched with the portraits of Mr Wilberforce, Mr Clarkson, and Mr Granville Sharpe.

Jeremy Bentham, Esq. author of a Treatise on Scotch Reform, has in the press a work on the Libel Law.

An Index, to the Library of the Royal Institution will soon be ready for publication. It is methodically arranged with an Index, on a plan partly new, which will render it of great use in all libraries.

A Geometrical, Historical, and Political, Chart, of the Reign of George III. is announced by Mr William Ticken.

Mr Robert Huish is engaged in the translation of the sacred dramas of Klopstock, the first of which, entitled "Solomon," will appear in the course of the ensuing month.

Mr Huish has also completed a Poem, called the Peruvians, in ten cantos, which will be published this year.

A gentleman of Bristol is printing a selection of Poems, from the *Hesperides* of Robert Herrick. It will be contained in one volume, with an engraving of the poet.

A selection from the works of George Wither, is also printing at Bristol. It will consist of pieces from his Juvenilia; the first and second Remembrances; the Hymns and Songs of the Church; and a manuscript Copy of his Version of the Psalms, which it is believed were never printed, though he had a patent granted for them from King James.

A new edition of the Village Curate, and other Poems, by the late Dr Hurdis, will appear in the course of this month.

Mr Bigland, author of Letters on History, is preparing a General History of Europe, from the Peace in 1783, to the present time.

A work, under the Title of Tales of other Countries, is in the press. They are founded on circumstances relating to the author, in his travels through some of the continental countries.

The works of the pious and learned Dr Townsend will soon be published, in two octavo volumes, with a Life of the author, by Mr Curton.

A second volume of Sermons, translated from French authors, and adapted to the English pulpit, by the Rev. S. Partridge, will soon make its appearance.

Mr Merrick has in considerable forwardness, a History of the County of Cardigan.

Dr Edmonstone has in the press, a View of the ancient and present State of Shetland, in two octavo volumes.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Alfieri, the celebrated Italian dramatist, will appear in the course of the present month. They are written by himself, and interpersed with anecdotes of several distinguished modern characters of this country.

A new Romance, from the pen of Mrs Norris, author of Julia of England, will shortly be published, under the title of Euphronia.

An Italian work, with a French translation, for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of those languages, is in the press. It is entitled *Il modo di Piacere in Campagna*, and consists of Conversations on a variety of subjects, expressly written for the instruction of youth of both sexes, in the art of pleasing in company, on their introduction into the world.

M. Klaproth, member of the Academy of Sciences of Petersburg, has set out for Teflis, the capital of Georgia, with a view to proceed to Teheran, in Persia. He intends to spend several years in the latter country, in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with it.

The account of Captain Krusenstiern's voyage round the world is preparing with the greatest dispatch. Almost all the engravings are finished. The text is in the Russian language; but the captain will himself publish a German translation.

The brothers Riepenhausen, who have fixed their residence in Italy, have formed the plan of a considerable work, in which they propose to exhibit the rise and progress of the arts in that country, by stroke engravings of the works of the great masters. It will be divided into three sections, each comprehending four parts. The first section will begin with Cimabue, and go down to Gozzoli; the second to Massaccio; and the third to Raphael. The work will also contain biographical accounts and portraits of the different painters. The four first parts comprehend the works of Cimabue, Giotto, Taſi, Buffalmaco, Ureagna; the succeeding ones will exhibit those of Gazzoli, Ghirlandajo, Fusole, Phiberti; and the last those of Massaccio, Signorelli, Perugino, L. da Vinci, Fra Bartolomeo, Michael Angelo, Raphael, and the most celebrated of his pupils. Each part will contain twelve plates, in small folio.

Poetry.

LINES

On the death of Mr WILLIAM BORTHWICK, *aged* 18; *third son of* JOHN BORTHWICK *of Crookston; occasioned by an accident from a Fowling-piece, June* 24, 1809.

HEALTH and Beauty crown'd his temples fair;
The Muses claim'd him as a fav'rite son:
But unforwarning Death was also there,—
For, ah! how soon his youthful race was run!

Yet let not us his earthly fate lament;
Still guarded by a Father's, Mother's love,
In active innocence his life he spent;
And went before, to meet us hence above.

But

But come, ye thoughtless youths, and see his tomb:—
Learn every present hour for Heaven to save,
For tho' in distant years ye count your doom,
Next week, next day, ye moulder in the Grave!

Y. B.

STANZAS

To the Memory of Robert Bourne, Esq.; Son of the Rev. Richard Bourne, of Dublin, who died on the 8th of June 1809, at Kildress, in the county of Tyrone.

He possessed a mind richly imbued with sound learning and christian principles, joined to great and active benevolence, which could only be exceeded by that of his estimable friend Dr Robert Anderson, of Edinburgh, author of "the Lives of the British Poets," in whose house he had resided for some time, and who accompanied him on his visit to Ireland.

BY MR DAVID CAREY.

Author of "The Pleasures of Nature," &c.

WHEN the Warrior expires on his path of renown
The tears of a Nation embalm his repose,
Tho' Mercy ne'er hallowed and Pity disown
The breast that ne'er felt her compassionate throes.

But when Worth, modest Worth, like a star beam that fell,
Is withdrawn to his own empyrean of light,
How few, ah, how few! round his cold earthly cell
Heave the deep sigh of sorrow, and weep for his flight!

Yet bosoms there are, O! the dearest, the best,
(And may Heaven on their path shed its loveliest beam!)
Who soothe the lone wanderer's pulses to rest,
And weep with a dear and a lasting esteem.

And such o'er thy doom, lov'd, unfortunate BOURNE!
On sad sister shores, breathe the sigh of regret;
For thy virtues the Good and the Virtuous mourn,
Ah! memorials sweet! they shall never forget.

As some bark that has glean'd, as she travers'd the deep,
The gems of the Orient, the pride of the wave,
Hails, joyfully hails, lovely Albion's green steep,—
When loud roars the tempest, and deep yawns the grave;

So gaily we saw thee on life's summer sea
The regions of Science and Fancy explore,
Then seek each fond scene dear to friendship and thee,
And breathe thy last sigh on thy lov'd native shore.

When the blooms of thy mind, like the Spring, met the eye,
How bright was the prospect that Fancy pourtray'd!
Now faded, ah! faded for ever, they lie
Where the green turf of Erin now covers thy head;

And friendship his fond ineffectual care
Bewails, as he lingers and sighs to depart,
And Piety weeps 'mid her holiest prayer
For a child that was lovely and dear to her heart.

'Tis thus as we journey life's dark valley through,
Bright sunbeams of Hope oft illumine the road;—
How brightly, alas! but how transient too!—
For love, hope, and joy, find one gulphing abode.

But pass undismay'd, O ye righteous! the bound;
Though dim, mark the vista that opens afar!
On the ruins of Time, o'er the darkness profound,
Salvation has lighted her bright morning star;

And the Cherubim train their glad welcome extending,
Heaven's triumph recording, her loud Organ blow
For a soul from the confines of Darkness ascending,
That has trod the lone blood-press of Death and of Woe!

Then weep not the pleasures so fading and dear,
For the handmaids of Bliss in yon starry abode,
Shall wipe from your eyes the disconsolate tear,
And ray on your pathway the smiles of your God.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

INDIA.

IT is with the utmost concern we are to relate, that a difference has arisen betwixt the civil and military authorities at Madras, which has occasioned very general distress both in India and at home, and is likely to be productive of serious consequences. The following narrative has been published as a correct statement of facts, and is said to have been drawn up from official documents.

It appears that Sir John Craddock, when Commander in Chief of the Madras establishment, having in view some economical reforms, addressed a private and confidential letter to Lieut.-Colonel John Munro, Quartermaster-General, requiring his opinion concerning a subsisting contract, by virtue of which tents were furnished by officers commanding native corps. Colonel Munro, in compliance with this order, presented a report, counselling the annulling of the contract; and the suggestions of the Quartermaster-General were acted upon by the Governor.—The report had been deposited in the Secret Department of Government, till the arrival of Sir G. Barlow as Governor, into whose hands the papers fell. He immediately imparted them to Adjutant-General Lieut.-Colonel Capper, considering them of a public nature, and the Adjutant-General did not hesitate to give them publicity. The allegations contained in the report were now considered as an unjust reflection upon the officers of the native corps, and unworthy motives were ascribed to the Quarter-master General, as having in view the procuring of the contract for himself.

The following seems to have been the offensive part of the report:—" Upon the observation and experience of six years, formed upon the judgment of practical effect, it appears that officers commanding native corps have strong inducements, from interest, to neglect their most important duties, in order that their corps shall not be in a state of efficiency fit for field service."

Notwithstanding it was afterwards contended by Colonel Munro that this was a theoretical opinion, the whole corps of native officers felt themselves aggrieved, and a charge was drawn up against him, which was signed by 32 out of 54 officers, and the remainder would have signed the charge also, but from their being at a great distance. The ground of the charge against the Quartermaster-General is, " In having, in his plan for the abolition of the tent contract, lately held by officers commanding native corps, made use of false and infamous insinuations, thereby tending to injure our characters as officers, and otherwise injurious to our characters as gentlemen."

The Commander in Chief, General Macdowall, being solicited to investigate the conduct of the Quartermaster-General, submitted the charge to the Company's Judge-Advocate-General; but that gentleman was of opinion, that not the Quartermaster-General, but the officers signing the charge, should be brought to trial, considering their charge as an attack upon the Government. It was replied, that not the measure proposed and acted upon, but the allegations of the report, were objected to; and the King's Solicitor-General being next applied to, was of opinion there were grounds for bringing the Quartermaster-General before a military tribunal. On this the Commander in Chief determined to prosecute the Quartermaster-General, whom the Government resolved to defend; and a contest for authority took place. The following documents have been transmitted to us:

1. A letter (Jan. 30.) from the Commander in Chief to Lieutenant-Col. Munro, ordering him to be placed under arrest, preparatory to trial.

2. The answer of the Quartermaster-General (same date,) in which he says, " A sense of public duty induces me to notice the extraordinary spectacle, of an officer, holding one of the first situations under Government, being placed in arrest by his Commander in Chief, for a report prepared under the special orders of the preceding Commander in Chief, which the latter declared upon record to be the combined result of his own and that officer's reflexion, and which has received the entire approbation of this and the Supreme Government." The Quartermaster-General desires the Commander in Chief to inform the Governor of his proceeding.

3. 4. On this Col. Munro tendered to the Commander in Chief, a remonstrance and appeal, to be forwarded to the civil Government or Board: This, however, the Commander in Chief declined presenting, saying, in a letter (dated 23d Jan. No. 4.) to

to Colonel Munro, "I think it will be allowed that your present attempt to make a reference to the civil Government is novel and unexampled, and striking a blow at the root of military authority, which cannot be sufficiently reprobated."

5. A remonstrance from Colonel Munro, addressed to the Chief Secretary of Government.—(Same date.)

6. A letter from the Chief Secretary of Government to the Commander in Chief, (dated the 24th January,) recommending him to release Col. Munro from his arrest.

7. The reply of General Macdowall, protesting against the interference of the Civil Authority, and contending that a Court Martial alone could decide between the Quartermaster-General and the officers. He censures him for communicating with the Government.

8. 9. 10. Other letters followed, in which the Commander in Chief declared, that, without the express order of the Governor in Council, he could not release the Quartermaster-General from the arrest.—The Governor, therefore, sent the order, and immediately assembled the Council, at which General Macdowall was summoned to attend. The General, who was supported by a number of the officers, several of them of rank, declined the summons, and sent in a protest against the interference of the Civil Government in a measure which he considered as purely military. He then issued General Orders to the army, stating his resignation of the command, and immediately embarked on board the Lady Jane Dundas Indiaman, bound for Europe, after much difficulty in getting away, the Government having attempted to compel him to disembark.

After the General's embarkation, the Adjutant General, Col. Capper, issued the General Orders to the army, which he had received. They briefly mention the cause of his resignation, and conclude with saying, that he feels it incumbent on him to express his strong disapprobation of Lieut.-Colonel Munro's unexampled proceeding, and considers it a solemn duty imposed on him to reprimand Lieut.-Col. Munro in general orders.

Attached to these general orders, is an address to the army by Adjutant-General Capper, who warmly espouses the cause of General M'Dowall. The following extract is the only part of it which alludes directly to the case at issue, or furnishes the motives for General M'Dowall's conduct:—

"The moment is arrived when Lieut.-General M'Dowall is to take leave of the company's army, whose ardent courage, consummate discipline, and persevering firmness, have been displayed in the atchievement of those brilliant exploits which have secured its own glory, and added to the British Empire extensive fertile regions of incalculable value and importance. May your patriotism, valour, and worth, be acknowledged and rewarded by the King and the East India Company, in proportion as they are known and appreciated by your Commander in Chief. Had Lieutenant-General M'Dowall succeeded to the high and enviable office, with all the advantages enjoyed by his predecessors, he would, upon first assuming the command, have promulgated his sentiments upon so flattering an event; but the circumstances of his appointment were so humiliating and unpropitious, that he declined addressing the army, in the anxious hope that the Court of Directors might, on a further deliberation, be induced to restore him to his right, and by altering the new and extraordinary forms of Government, have enabled him to exercise the functions of his station, as the representative of the army, with honour to the service, and credit to himself; no prospect of such an occurrence being at all probable, in justice to the army, and to his own character, he was determined to retire."

These orders were immediately followed by general orders from the government, by which General M'Dowall was formally superseded previous to his resignation. It concludes thus:—

"The Governor in Council must lament with the deepest regret, the necessity of resorting to an extreme measure of this nature; but when a manifest endeavour has been used to bring into degradation the supreme public authority, it is essential that the vindication should not be less signal than the offence, and that a memorable example should be given, that proceedings subversive of established order can find no security under the sanction of rank, however exalted. The general orders in question having been circulated under the signature of the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the army, it must have been known to that officer, that in giving currency to a paper of this offensive description, he was acting in direct violation of his duty to the government; as no authority can justify the execution of an illegal act, connected, as that act obviously, in the present case, has been, with views of the most reprehensible nature, the Governor in Council thinks it proper to mark his highest displeasure at the conduct of Major-General Bowles, by directing that he be suspended from the Company's service. The general order left by the Commander in Chief for publication, and dated the 2d instant, is directed to be expunged from every public record, and the Adjutant-General of the army will immediately circulate the necessary orders for the purpose."

Besides

Besides Major-General Bowles, Colonel Capper, who signed and distributed the orders of General M'Dowall, has been superseded by the government.

After the departure of Gen. Macdowall, the Government, on the 6th of February, issued explanatory and conciliatory General orders, in vindication of the measures pursued by the Governor in Council. They state, "that it being desirable that the circumstances connected with that measure should be distinctly and publicly understood, there being reason to believe that a great degree of misapprehension has hitherto existed, the Governor in Council thinks it proper to state, that the Quartermaster-General was placed under arrest by the late Commander in Chief, on charges founded on a report which was submitted by the Quartermaster-General, in conformity to express orders; which report having been approved and adopted by the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant-Gen. Sir John Craddock, was communicated to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council of Fort St George, and finally laid before the Supreme Government, under whose approbation and order it became the foundation of measures already known to the army. In these circumstances, the Quartermaster-General could be considered no longer responsible for proceedings to sanctioned, and it would have been inconsistent with the evident principles of justice, that a public officer should have been liable to the obloquy of a trial for an act not his, but that of his superiors. The question which, in such case, would have been submitted to the cognizance of a military tribunal, would not have involved only a discussion of the conduct of the Quartermaster-General, but would have extended to the measures of the principal civil and military authorities in this country; measures which had undergone the maturest consideration, and which had been carried into effect under the most formal sanction. It must be apparent that a discussion, involving consequences of this nature, would have been contrary to law, contrary to reason, ruinous of public confidence, and subversive of the foundations of military discipline and public authority. The Governor in Council desires that the officers of the army will be assured that this Government would not be less solicitous to vindicate their honour and reputation, by rejecting all injurious imputations, if such could have been supposed, than the officers of the army could have been solicitous in their own vindication. The Governor in Council has accordingly, under this impression, been led to an attentive consideration of the expressions which are understood to have been deemed objectionable, and he has no hesitation in declaring, that it appears, in his judgment, impossible, under any correct construction, to attach any offensive meaning to words where injury was not meant, and where the intention of offence assuredly did not exist. Having stated this explanation, the Hon. the Governor in Council deemed it his further duty to observe, that the question which has been under deliberation is now considered as concluded. The further agitation of a subject of this nature would be availing for no purpose but that of disturbing the established course of public affairs, and for the excitement of feelings injurious to order and authority; and it will be, accordingly of importance to the public welfare, that the circumstances connected with it should be consigned to oblivion."

These orders, however, had not the effect of appeasing the army. When Colonel Capper and Major Boles were suspended, the army voted 2000l. a-year to the Col. and 1500l. to the Major, during the suspension; and a paper had been handed about, containing charges to be preferred against Lieut.-Colonel Munro, for his subsequent conduct. These charges are conceived in most virulent language. The concluding charge is, "For ungentleman-like conduct, in endeavouring to avoid a trial on the charges that had orginally caused his arrest; those charges, if proved, being highly derogatory to his name, both as an officer and a gentleman; by such conduct, forgetting the respect due to his high station on the Staff of the army, shewing an utter disregard for his reputation, affording presumptive appearance of guilt, and disgracing the honourable character of the profession."

The animosity which had been generated by this affair shewed itself on repeated occasions, in the refusal of the officers of different regiments to accept invitations from the Governor.

On the 25th of February, the officers of the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of royals were invited to dine with the Governor on the 1st of March. At a meeting held, it was resolved unanimously, with the exception only of the commanding officer, that they could not accept the invitation. They pleaded previous engagements. The Governor was irritated at this, and threatened to report their conduct to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; but, on the interference of General Gowdie, the officers yielded, and were to dine with the Governor on the 1st of March.

The 1st battalion of the 18th regiment, on arriving at Madras, waited, in a body, to pay their respects to the Governor; but, on receiving an invitation to dine with him,

an

an hour afterwards, all declined the invitation.

Among the unpleasant occurrences which have arisen from these dissensions, the Government ordered some young men of the institution to join their corps, for the offence of having refused to mess with a young man who had gone to one of Lady Barlow's parties.

It appears that, connected with the principal cause of controversy, there were various sources of jealousy, arising from the command the civil Government exercised, in ordering the march of the troops, without the privity of the Commander in Chief.

These are a few of the particulars which have reached us from India; and we have, besides, heard, that the Court of Directors have already passed resolutions sanctioning the conduct of their Governor, and, by implication, censuring that of their late Commander in Chief.

It would appear, from the following General Orders, which were issued on the 1st of May, that several officers had persisted in their opposition to the Civil Government.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St George, May 1.

The zeal and discipline by which the military establishment of Fort St George has long been distinguished, induced the Governor in Council to expect that the measures, which the violent and intemperate acts of the late commander-in-chief had imposed on the government, would be received by all the officers of the army, with the sentiments of respect and obedience prescribed by the principles of military subordination, and due to the government by which those measures were adopted, as well as to the authorities to which they were ultimately referred. The Governor in council has however learned, with a degree of surprize proportionate to the confidence which he reposed in the discipline of the army, that soon after the departure of the late commander in chief, proceedings of the most unjustifiable nature, and correspondent to the example which he had afforded, were pursued by certain officers of the army.

The most reprehensible of those proceedings consisted in the preparation of a paper addressed to the right honourable the governor general, purporting to be a remonstrance, in the name of the army, against the acts of the government under which it serves.

This paper is not more hostile to the authority of this government, than to the first principles of all government. It maintains opinions, directly adverse to the constitution of the British service, and is calculated to destroy every foundation of discipline, obedience, and fidelity.

The secrecy observed in preparing this seditious paper prevented, for some time, the discovery of the persons engaged in that proceeding; but it has now been ascertained, that Captain Josiah Marshall, late secretary to the military board, and Lieutenant-colonel George Martin, lately permitted to proceed to England, were principally concerned in preparing and circulating the memorial in question, and that Lieutenant-colonel the honourable Arthur St. Leger, was active in promoting its circulation, employing the influence which he derived from the important command confided to him by the government, for the purpose of attempting the subversion of its authority, and spreading disaffection among the troops which it had entrusted to his charge.

It has also been ascertained, that Major J. De Morgan has been active in the circulation of the memorial.

The Governor in council is also under the necessity of noticing another paper, of a most dangerous tendency, lately in circulation at some of the military stations, purporting to be an address from the officers of the army to Major Boles, the late deputy adjutant general. In this address, a right is assumed to decide on the acts of the government, by condemning, in unqualified terms, the sentence of suspension passed on Major Boles; and an encouragement is held out to other officers to violate their duty to the government, by affording a pecuniary indemnification, not only to Major Boles, but to all such officers as shall suffer by any act of the government, which the subscribers to the address may deem exceptionable. This paper, so incompatible with the military character, and so repugnant to the fundamental principles of military discipline and government, was forced on the attention of the governor by Captain James Grant, commandant of his body-guard, who, while holding that confidential situation, and employed, by order of the Governor in council, under the Resident at Travancore, transmitted a copy of the paper to be laid before the Governor, with an avowal that he had affixed his signature to it, and a defence of the grounds on which he adopted that proceeding.

It has also been ascertained, that a paper, of a similar tendency, has been circulated among the officers of the corps of artillery at the Mount, and that its circulation has been promoted by Lieutenant-colonel Robert Bell, the officer commanding that corps.

The Governor in Council regrets that he is obliged to notice also the conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Chalmers (commanding

ing in Travancore,) and Lieutenant-colonel Cuppage (lately commanding at Malabar, and employed with the troops under his command in Travancore,) who appear to have taken no steps whatever, either to repress or report to the government the improper proceedings pursued by part of the troops under their orders. It is not sufficient for officers holding commands to avoid a participation in such proceedings; it is their positive and indispensable duty to adopt the most decided measures for their suppression, and to report them to their superior authorities.

It has further been ascertained that Captain J. M. Coombs, assistant Quarter-master-general in Mysore, has been concerned in these reprehensible proceedings.

It becomes the painful duty of the Governor in Council to mark with the displeasure of the government, the conduct of the above-mentioned officers, who have been engaged in a course of measures equally dangerous to the existence of discipline, to the foundations of legal government, and to the interests of their country.

The under-mentioned officers are accordingly declared to be suspended from the service of the honourable the company, until the pleasure of the honourable the Court of Directors shall be known:

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Arthur St. Leger.
Major John De Morgan.
Captain Josiah Marshall.
Captain James Grant.

Lieutenant-colonel Commandant Robert Bell is removed from all charge and command until the pleasure of the honourable the Court of Directors shall be known, but he is permitted to draw his regimental pay and allowances.

Lieutenant-colonel commandant J. M. Chalmers is removed from the command of the subsidiary force in Travancore.

The under-mentioned officers are removed from their staff appointments, and ordered to join the corps to which they stand attached:

Lieutenant-colonel John Cuppage.
Captain J. M. Coombs.

The Governor in Council considers it to be proper to avail himself of this occasion, to correct a misapprehension, highly dangerous in its tendency, which has arisen in the minds of some of the officers of the army, with regard to the nature of the authority of the Governor in council. This misapprehension appears to have originated in the general order published by the late commander in chief, on the 28th of January last, from which it might be inferred, that the authority of the Governor in council is only of a civil nature; whereas, by the express enactment of the legislature, the entire military government of the presidency of Fort St. George, and its dependencies, is vested in the Governor in council. It is, therefore, to be distinctly understood, that no officer, of whatever rank, while serving under the presidency of Fort St George, can, without incurring the penalties of disobedience to the legislature of his country, issue any order in violation, or to the derogation of the authority of the government; and that every officer, complying with an order of that description, under any pretence whatever, renders himself liable to the forfeiture of the service, and to such legal penalties as the nature of the case may demand.

While the Governor in Council deems it to be proper to afford the foregoing explanation, he feels himself, at the same time, bound to acknowledge that the principles to which he has adverted had never been called in question, until the publication of the above-mentioned order of the late commander in chief. On the contrary, these principles had been invariably acted upon by the government, and by the officers of the army of this presidency, who have been no less distinguished for their obedience and discipline, than for their atchievements in the field. The Governor in Council also experiences the most sincere satisfaction in publishing his conviction, that the majority of the army have resisted all participation in the improper and dangerous proceedings described in this order; and it is an act of justice to the troops of his majesty's service to declare his entire approbation of the order, discipline, and steady adherence to duty, which they have invariably manifested.

The information before the government does not enable the Governor in Council to distinguish, by the expression of his approbation, all the troops of the company's service that have manifested the same disposition; but he deems it to be proper to notice, on this occasion, the satisfactory and exemplary conduct of the part of the army composing the Hyderabad subsidiary force. The Governor in Council is also confident that such officers as have inadvertently yielded to the misrepresentations of individuals, who have been engaged in the prosecution of designs equally fatal to the honour and to the interests of the army, will in future manifest, in the service of the government, the obedience, fidelity, and zeal, which constitute the first principles of their profession, which have hitherto distinguished the army, and which are indispensable to the prosperity of the British empire in India.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) A. Falconer,
Chief Secretary to Government.

May 1, 1809.

The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Major T. H. S. Conway to be Adjutant-general of the army, with the official rank of Lieutenant-colonel, vice Cuppage.

Captain P. V. Agnew to be Deputy Adjutant-general of the army, with the official rank of major, vice Conway.

Lieutenant-colonel T. Clarke to be commandant of artillery, with the staff allowance annexed to that station, and a seat at the military board, vice Bell.

Major Sir John Sinclair, Bart. to be commissary of stores, in charge of the arsenal of Fort St. George, vice Clarke.

Lieutenant A. E. Patullo to command the Honourable the Governor's body-guard, vice Grant.

Captain J. Doveton, of the 7th regiment native cavalry, to be paymaster at Vizagapatam, vice Marshall.

The following officers, who have been suspended from the service of the honourable company until the pleasure of the court of directors shall be known, are directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to England, by such opportunities as the honourable the Governor in council may think proper to point out, viz.—

Lieutenant-colonel the Honourable Arthur St Leger.

Major Thomas Boles.

Major John De Morgan.

Captain Josiah Marshall.

Captain James Grant.

Lieutenant-colonel St. Leger is further directed to repair to the presidency without delay.

The honourable the Governor having been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-colonel Henry Conran, of his majesty's royal regiment, to command the whole of the troops composing the garrison of Fort St. George; the Governor in council directs, that Colonel Conran shall be considered to be entitled to the same allowances as other officers holding commands under the appointment of the Governor in Council.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) A. FALCONER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

By order, Major-general GOWDIE, commanding the army.

(It is with much concern we add, that the Lady Jane Dundas Indiaman, on board of which General Macdowall, and several other officers were embarked, is reported to have been lost in a violent hurricane off the Mauritius, in company with six other ships which are missing.)

CHINA.

The Portuguese priest, Father Rodrigo, who acted as interpreter to Admiral Drury and to Mr Roberts, in all the transactions that occurred during the late misunderstanding between the English and Chinese, incurred, by the active and zealous part that he took in the affairs of that time, the high displeasure of the Viceroy and principal mandarins of Canton. Father Rodrigo had been long regarded by the Chinese with an unfavourable eye; possessing an inquisitive mind, and great personal enterprise, he some time ago, with danger and difficulty, succeeded, under the disguise of a Tartar, in making his escape to Pekin; and after residing some time unknown in that capital, he returned safely to Macao. This clandestine visit became known sometime afterwards to the government of Canton, upon which the mandarins expressed their abhorrence and indignation at the imposition, as they termed it, that had been thus practised by the father.

On Admiral Drury's proposed visit to Canton, with the fleet of armed boats, Father Rodrigo accompanied the admiral; and on the Chinese firing from their fort and war-boats upon the admiral's barge, this spirited priest stood erect upon the stern sheets, and taking his cowl in his hand, cheered with three loud huzzas; thence intending, as the Chinese allege, and as was probably the truth, to incite the English seamen to attack, and reduce the fort and war-boats to instant subjection. In this and the whole course of the transaction, the Padre proved a willing and useful agent to the English interests. The Chinese, though silent, particularly remarked his conduct, and determined to take the first opportunity to sacrifice the father Rodrigo, as a proper victim of their resentment.

All the differences with the English were allowed to be adjusted; Admiral Drury, with the principal men of war, the transports and troops, were allowed to leave China, before the viceroy and mandarins judged it prudent that their resentment should burst upon the head of the Padre. As soon as the English ships and the troops had sailed, and the usual tranquillity was restored, Father Rodrigo was treacherously inveigled beyond the Portuguese boundaries, when he was seized and sent a prisoner to Canton. The Chinese were elated with their success, they gloried in the possession of their captive, and the chief mandarins did not conceal the determination of their government to put him to death, as an atonement to the offended dignity of the empire.

The Portuguese government were fully satisfied

satisfied that there was no alternative, but to allow Father Rodrigo to be put to death, or to effect his liberation by an appeal to force. They did not hesitate to choose, and the latter determination was preferred. The Ulysses, a Portuguese ship of war, and an armed brig, were moored, as close as the water would admit, to two neighbouring Chinese forts, while the Portuguese troops marched out of Macao, and invested the forts on the land side. Mr Roberts, the chief English super-cargo, at the same time ordered the company's ships to suspend their intercourse with the shore; and preparations were made for such offensive measures as the case might require. Affairs being in this train, the Padre was now demanded in due form. It was peremptorily required that he should be forthwith delivered up, unhurt; and it was declared, that in the event of any unnecessary delay, the two forts, which were closely invested, should be stormed, and that the life of every man in the two garrisons should be held answerable for the personal safety of Padre Rodrigo. The Portuguese were resolutely determined to carry their threats into execution; and their resolution did not escape the penetration of the Chinese, who foreseeing the danger and bloodshed that would certainly arise from a perseverance in the attempt, either to punish or to detain the father, wisely acquiesced in the demand, and Rodrigo was triumphantly restored to freedom, to his friends, and his country.

This instance of the good effect resulting from the just, bold, and honourable conduct of the Portuguese on this occasion, is an example that we trust will not be lost in any future case of misunderstanding with the Chinese. Moderation and forbearance, like every other virtue, have their bounds. A passive acquiescence in every caprice and unreasonable prejudice, is an unmanly expedient; it is the sacrifice of a principle to temporary convenience, and must tend to produce, with accumulated force, the evil that it seeks to palliate.

An officer of one of the late China ships reports, that notwithstanding the settlement of the recent differences at Canton, and the re-establishment of commercial intercourse, the principal mandarins at that place have evidently conceived an unfortunate prejudice against the English, which will not easily be removed. They attribute every misfortune which befalls their people in their transactions with us, as entirely owing to an intention on our part to injure them, and fail not on the slightest pretence to represent their grievance to the superior powers.

WEST INDIES.

Capture of St Domingo.

The city of St Domingo has surrendered to a division of British troops from Jamaica, under the command of Major-General Carmichael, of which the following account is given in his dispatches to Lord Castlereagh.

St Carlos, before the city of St Domingo,
My Lord, *July* 8, 1809.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that I sailed from Jamaica on the 7th ult. with the troops as per margin*, and landed at Polingue, the nearest landing place, thirty miles distant from the city of St Domingo, on the 28th inst. when I immediately proceeded to reconnoitre the forts and fortifications, which was completely effected on the 29th, and fully satisfied me that the walls and bastions were assailable by a *coup de main*; and considering the garrison, who had bravely defended them for a constant siege of eight months, it appeared to me that prompt and decisive measures were most prudent before a gallant enemy, and would obviate the evil effect of open trenches, in the rainy season, the only foe to be dreaded by this corps, and which had already made a severe impression on the Spanish natives of the country, four hundred out of six hundred of their best regiment being rendered unfit for service, and would probably be attended with more mortality to the British troops than a conflict upon the walls.

His Excellency Gen. Sanchez, from whom I met, on the 30th ult. the most kind and cordial reception, being very sick some time before, and, I am grieved to say, still continues so, by fatigue and liver disease, ordered the Spanish troops at the different posts to execute any directions given by me, which they cheerfully performed by a forward movement, immediately and effectually cutting off the communication between the city of St Domingo and the strong fortress of Fort Jerome, which, by covering the only landing place, prevented our communicating with the squadron.

Having

* The Royal Irish, 54th foot, 55th ditto, 2d West India regiment, and Porto Rico regiment, in all about 2700 men.

Having the same evening refused the French General's application for an armistice, I advanced with a detachment of the Spaniards to the Church of St Carlos, and established my quarters there, within musket-shot of the city, confident that the British troops would be with us that night; which, however, was rendered impracticable, by heavy and incessant rain, until the following night of the 1st, after suffering the greatest fatigue and privations, dragging the field-pieces on bad roads, and dreadful weather, and passages of rivers without proper conveyance.

The 1st of July I received another letter from General Barquier, which I answered, by allowing him until twelve the next day, for an answer.

In consequence of a continual fire of musketry from the walls, whilst the white flag was up, I moved forward with a party of dragoons, and sent an Aid-de-Camp to demand the cause, who was very politely received, and assured by General Barquier, that the inhabitants were firing at immense numbers of wild pigeons flying over the walls, but that he would give strict orders for it to cease during the suspension of hostilities. On the 2d inst. I received a letter from General Barquier, respecting the movements of the troops to St Carlos, which had been occupied on the 30th ult. when his overture for negotiation was rejected. On the 3d the Commissioners for the capitulation met; those on the part of the French having declared that their instructions were positively not to surrender, which I also understood by prisoners and intercepted letters, and as I did not think myself justifiable in admitting any other terms, the meeting adjourned until a communication could be had with the Commander of the naval forces.

In consequence of bad weather, the answer was not received until the 6th inst. which perfectly coincided with my opinion, as to the only terms that could be granted to the enemy. I was also informed, that the river Huna had overflowed its banks, and we were thus separated from the greater part of the ordnance, stores, and our provisions, which further determined me to bring the matter to immediate issue, as I stated to Captain Cumby, and requested that co-operation in armed seamen, ammunition, and provisions, which I found him ever ready most cordially to afford.

With humble submission to the Almighty Disposer of events, full confidence in a just cause, and British hearts to maintain it, I wrote to General Barquier, on the French garrison again refusing to lay down their arms, and immediately made the following disposition:—

The first brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Horsford, who preferred that command to the duty of Deputy-Adjutant-General.

The second brigade, under Major Curry of the 54th regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Smyth of the 55th regiment, a valuable officer, not having joined by the Diego transport, in which he was embarked, being a bad sailer, and whose absence I would have greatly regretted, as well as the excellent officers and men with him, had the expected engagement taken place. On firing the first gun from the enemy, the reserve to be formed of the Royal Irish, and 54th grenadiers; fifty men of the 2d West India regiment, and the same number of the Porto Rico regiment, as this body had sufficient cover, as long as the walls of the church and my quarters remained, upon which above twenty guns and one mortar bore, at the distance of 388 yards. I directed Brig.-Gen. French, a most active and zealous officer, to take up a position at a hollow about 150 paces distant in my rear; should the garrison attempt a sortie upon the reserve, to wait their close approach, charge bayonets, and follow them into the city. Had the enemy remained within the gates, false attacks and feints, at different points, were to be made during the night; and scaling ladders being prepared, a general assault was to take place in open day, the first favourable opportunity, a lodgement effected upon the bastions, but the troops not to enter the streets till further orders.

During this hour of suspense under arms, the only sensation perceptible was impatience for attack; and the countenance of every British soldier, at that interesting period, depicted a resolute determination to plant the glory of England, with the points of their bayonets, upon the fortified walls of St Domingo. The hour having expired, I sent my Military Secretary, Captain Twigg,

Twigg, to know the reason the white flag was continued after the time elapsed, and not any answer returned to my letter? He met, at the gate, Lieut.-Col. Myers, announcing that the ultimatum had been agreed upon, and the garrison consented to lay down their arms as prisoners of war.

I also detached Major Walker, of the Royal Irish, with the three light companies of the Royal Irish, 54th and 55th regiments of foot, to Fort Jerome, a very strong fortress about two miles west of the city, with orders, on the commencement of the action, to force the gate with a field-piece, and storm by the sally port, the walls being too high for escalade. Upon his summons, Capt. Gillerman, who had no provisions but biscuit left, gave the answer of a brave soldier, that he would abide the fate of the city.

The honour of his Majesty's arms, my Lord, has been maintained without the loss of one British soldier, by shot or sickness, or having recourse to that glorious, but at the same time deplorable, resource—the assault of a populous city. When it is considered the courage and persevering fortitude of the French garrison, with their superiority of position and numbers, I trust his Majesty will not disapprove of the measures taken for their reduction, the magnitude of the object obtained, and the terms granted to the enemy; and which will be delivered to your Lordship by my Military Secretary, Captain Twigg of the 55th regiment, to whom I beg leave to refer for further information, and earnestly recommend him as an officer deserving such mark of favour as his Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer.

I have, my Lord, now a further most gratifying duty to perform, that of making known to his Majesty the most zealous and indefatigable exertions of the following officers—Brigadier-General French, second in command; Lieut.-Colonel Horsford, commanding the first brigade; Lieut.-Col. Smith, commanding the royal artillery, whose abilities and unwearied attention surmounted uncommon difficulties; Lieut.-Colonel Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Commissioner to arrange the articles of capitulation.

The prominent situation of those officers afforded me a constant experience of their zeal, abilities, and anxiety for the most honourable termination of the enterprise, and which sentiments, I can assure your Lordship, actuated every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, upon the expedition.

It would be ingratitude in me, my Lord, were I to omit stating, in the strongest possible terms, the cordial co-operation, as I have already noticed, and efficient aid the army received from Captain Cumby, commanding his Majesty's squadron before the city, who also landed two officers, Lieutenants Duncan and Sheriff, with a detachment of seamen, who were of infinite service, and cheerfully underwent the most severe fatigue and labour.

It is impossible for me to pass over in silence the very great assistance I received from William Walton, jun. Esq. an English gentleman who formerly resided in the island, and whose acquaintance with the country, inhabitants, and languages, rendered his voluntary and able service of the most essential benefit, as Private Secretary to me, during the expedition.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. L. Carmichael,
Major-General, commanding his Britannic Majesty's Forces at the city of St Domingo.

(*Here follows an uninteresting correspondence respecting the suspension of hostilities.*)

General Orders.

Head-quarters, St Carlos, July 5. 1809.

Providence having peculiarly favoured this expedition in a just cause against the French garrison in the city of St Domingo, and having, within less than one month after the embarkation at Jamaica, brought the enemy to propose a capitulation, the Major-General commanding considers the weather now set in so far from adverse to the disposition he has made, that the more severe the rains, the greater the advantage to the British troops, who are not upon any account to be exposed to wet until the moment of attack. The out piquets and sentries to be immediately supplied with hides; they will observe the utmost vigilance, and preserve their arms constantly loaded and dry, so as ot give

give timely notice should the enemy be daring enough to make a sortie.—The Major-General will not permit a single soldier's life to be unnecessarily exposed; but should hostilities recommence at this moment, he is fully prepared, and trusting in the Almighty Disposer of Events, will lead to glory the gallant troops he has the high honour to command.

Although the enemy, by temerity, involve themselves and the inhabitants of a populous city, in a sanguinary and fruitless conflict, British soldiers, in the moment of victory, will have mercy on a prostrate foe, as the brave and generous cannot be cruel.

By command, T. COLEMAN, B. M.
Acting D. A. Gen.

In consideration of the brave defence of the garrison, under long and severe privations, they will be allowed to march out with the honours of war, and lay down their arms; the officers to wear their swords, and have their parole not to serve until duly exchanged; the men to be prisoners of war.

H. L. CARMICHAEL.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation, 16 in number, by which the garrison become bound not to serve against Great Britain, or her allies, until regularly exchanged.]

Admiral Rowley has transmitted a dispatch, of the same date with the above, from Capt. Cumby, of the Polyphemus, who had the direction of the naval operations on this important service. The conduct of all the officers, seamen, and marines, during a close and rigorous blockade of two months, was highly meritorious; and the unremitting perseverance with which the vessels maintained the stations assigned them, through all the weather incident to the season, on a steep and dangerous shore, where no anchorage was to be obtained, and the vigilance and alacrity of the night guard boats, by which the enemy's supply by sea was entirely cut off, and the surrender of the city greatly accelerated, had received his and the General's strongest approbation. The Captain was making the necessary arrangements for embarking the garrison, about 1200 in number, on board the squadron, and dispatching them for Port Royal with all possible expedition.

ITALY.

SUBVERSION OF THE PAPAL STATES.

It has been well said that Bonaparte's ambition never sleeps. It cannot wait the result of his operations against Austria—it must be gratified on the instant, and hence we find a decree drawn up while he was marching to Vienna, which seizes and unites the states of the Pope with the French empire, considering them as merely leaseholds, which were granted by *our* illustrious predecessor, Charlemagne, and which have now lapsed to him. In all these ambitious strides he seems to take a pride in shewing how far he can outrage and insult the common sense and patience of mankind.

It may be asked why Bonaparte should select this particular moment for annexing the Papal States to France? To this we may reply, that it is in his policy, whenever he is supposed to be in difficulties, to do something dashing, by which he attempts, and too often succeeds, in awing and intimidating his adversaries. When Austria and Russia were menacing him with a coalition, he seized Genoa—During the peace with England he declared himself King of Italy—and now, when he sees the general belief to be that he is in great danger, he hurls this decree against his enemies, and says, "You think that I am humbled and defeated, and that I shall lower my pretensions and designs—I will convince you that I am not humbled, by seizing the Papal States, at this moment, and annexing them to the French empire."

Rome, June 10.

This morning, about ten o'clock, under a salute of the artillery in the castle of St Angelo, the decree of his Majesty the Emperor and King, by which the States of the Pope are to be united with France, was announced in the principal squares of this city. This happy change in our circumstances was received with the utmost tranquillity, and the inhabitants of Rome have in reality discovered much satisfaction and pleasure on receiving this intelligence, which puts an end to the uncertainties hitherto attending their political existence. The decree, dated from the imperial head-quarters, at Vienna, the 17th May 1809, is expressed in the following words:—

"Napo-

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. Considering, that when Charlemagne, Emperor of the French, and our illustrious predecessor, presented to the Bishops of Rome various lands, he resigned them only to them as leaseholds, to strengthen the loyalty of his subjects, and with a view that Rome should form a part of his empire.

"Considering that as the union of the two powers, the spiritual and temporal, has been, since that period, as it is still at this day, the source of incessant disputes; that the spiritual Princes have studied nothing but to augment the influence of a power which enabled them to support and maintain the assumption of others; and for that reason the spiritual powers, which were invariable in their policy, have interfered with the temporal, which change according to the circumstances and policy of the times:

"Considering, finally, that all that we have proposed to reconcile to the safety of our armies, the tranquillity of our people, the interest and security of our empire, with the temporal pretensions of the spiritual Princes, has proved in vain,

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. The States of the Pope are united with the French empire.

2. The city of Rome, the first see of Christendom, so famous for the remembrances which it affords, and the monuments it contains, is declared an imperial and free city. Its government and internal policy shall be regulated in a separate decree.

3. The monuments of Roman grandeur shall be preserved and maintained at the expence of our Imperial treasury.

4. The public debt is declared to be the debt of the empire.

5. The net revenue of the Papal see shall be reduced to two millions of francs, free of all burdens and taxes.

6. The possessions and palaces of his Holiness shall be subject to no burden or taxes, and shall enjoy, besides, various exemptions.

7. An extraordinary consultum, of the 1st of July next, shall, in our name, take possession of the Papal States, and shall make such arrangements that the constitutional government may commence its operations there on the 1st of January 1810.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
H. B. MARET.

According to a decree of the same day, May 17. 1809, the extraordinary consulta, mentioned in the former decree, shall consist of the following members:—Of the General of Division Miollis, Governor-General, President; Salicetti, Minister of the King of Naples; Degerande, Januet, Del Pozzo, and Debalbe, Secretaries. This consulta is ordered to take possession of the Papal territory, so that the transition from the old to the new order of things may be unperceived.

No sooner was the extraordinary consulta appointed and organised, than it issued to the city and states of Rome a proclamation, which, after some pompous professions, concludes thus:—

"Rome continues to be the seat of the visible head of the Church, and the richly endowed Vatican, freed from all foreign influence, and raised above all vain terrestrial cares, shall be to the universe the parent and most conspicuous religion. Other pursuits shall preserve in your annals the inheritance of ancient fame; and the sciences, the progeny of genius, patronised by a great man, and enriched by all the antient examples and models, shall no longer depend for the support of their godlike reputation on the labours of former times.

"Such, Romans, is the prospect which is opened to you for the future, and of which the consulta, that has now been made public, is to lay the foundation.

"To secure your public debt, improve your agriculture and arts, in every respect to ameliorate your condition, and finally to suppress those tears for the future which the prevalence of abuses has so often caused to flow,—these are the commands, this is the object of our illustrious Sovereign.

(Signed) "SALICETTI.
"JANUET.
Count MIOLLIS, Governor-General and President.
In the name of the Committee,
"BALBE."

The following curious documents have made their appearance in the French papers. The time was when they would have driven Bonaparte from his throne; but at present we suspect

suspect they will fall harmless to the ground.

PROTEST AGAINST BONAPARTE.

PIUS VII. PONTIFF.

The dark designs, conceived by the enemies of the Apostolic See, have at length been accomplished. After the violent and unjust spoliation of the fairest and most considerable portion of our dominions, we behold ourselves, under unworthy pretexts, and so much the greater injustice, entirely stripped of our temporal sovereignty, to which our spiritual independence is intimately united. In the midst of this cruel persecution, we are comforted by the reflection that we encounter such a heavy misfortune, not for any offence given to the Emperor or to France, which has always been the object of our affectionate paternal solicitude, nor for any intrigue of worldly policy, but from an unwillingnes to betray our duties. To please men, and to displease God, is not allowed to any one professing the Catholic religion, and much less can it be permitted to its head and promulgator.

As we, besides, owe it to God and to the church to hand down our rights, uninjured and untouched, we protest against this new violent spoliation, and declare it void and null. We reject, with the firmest resolution, any allowance which the Emperor of the French may intend to assign us, and to the individuals composing our college. We should all cover ourselves with ignominy in the face of the church, if we suffered our subsistence to depend on the power of him who usurps her authority.

We commit ourselves entirely to Providence, and to the affection of the faithful; and we shall be contented piously to terminate the bitter career of our sorrowful days. We adore, with profound humility, God's inscrutable decrees; we invoke his commiseration upon our good subjects, who will ever be our joy and our crown; and after having in this hardest of trials done what our duties required of us, we exhort them to preserve always untouched the religion and the faith, and to unite themselves to us, for the purpose of conjuring with sighs and tears, both in the closet and before the altar, the Supreme Father of Light, that he may vouchsafe to change the base designs of our persecutors.

Given in our Apostolic Palace, del Quirinale, this 10th of June 1809.

(Lovc. Signi.) PIUS PAPA VII.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF BONAPARTE.

PIUS VII. PONTIFF.

By the authority of God Almighty, and of St Paul and St Peter, we declare you, and all your co-operators in the act of violence which you are executing, to have incurred the same excommunication which we, in our apostolic letters, contemporaneously affixed in the usual places of this city, declare to have incurred, all those who, on the violent invasion of this city on the 2d of February of last year, were guilty of the acts of violence, against which we have protested, as well really in so many declarations, that by our order have been issued by our successive Secretaries of State, as also in two consistorial collocations of the 16th of March and the 11th July 1808, in common with all their agents, abettors, and whoever else has been accessory to, or himself been engaged in, the execution of those attempts.

Given at Rome, Santa Maria Maggiore, June 10th, in the 10th year of our Pontificate.

(Lovc. Sigi.) PIUS PAPA SEPTIMUS.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

The foreign papers which have been received, though they come down to a very late date, throw but little light on the state of the negotiations between Austria and France. The armistice, there is reason to believe, has been renewed, though no official notification of that renewal has appeared in the French papers. According to some accounts, it was prolonged to the 5th of October; according to others, to the 30th of October; and a month's notice, according to some, is to be given before the renewal of hostilities. But, according to the best authenticated accounts, it was to continue only to the 16th of September. Meanwhile, the general opinion in Germany seems to be, that the war will be renewed. Bonaparte has been incessantly employed in reviewing his troops. Passau and Vienna are strongly fortified; and every exertion has been made to strengthen the bridges over the Danube at Vienna. The Emperor

peror of Austria is no less actively employed; levies are incessantly arriving from Hungary; and, besides the troops of the line and the militia, a levy *en masse* is raising, comprising the whole male population of the country. This levy is called the *landsturm*, and great hopes are entertained of its efficacy. That the Emperor Francis has not sunk into despair, is evident from the following general orders subscribed by himself, which have found their way, it is difficult to say how, into the Munich Court Gazette :—

"My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, or a desire of conquest; self-preservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honour of my crown, and with the safety and tranquillity of my people, constituted the exalted and sole aim of my ambition. The chance of war disappointed my expectations, the enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and overran them with all the horrors of war; but he learned at the same time, to appreciate the public spirit of my people, and the valour of my armies. This experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negotiation for peace. My Ministers empowered for that purpose have met those of the French Emperor. My wish is an honourable peace; a peace the stipulations of which offer a prospect and the possibility of duration. The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their desire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could never allow me to agree to conditions which threatened to shake the very foundation of the monarchy, and disgrace us. The high spirit which animates my troops affords me the best security, that, should the enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of our perseverance.

Comorn, Aug. 16. 1809. FRANCIS."

The conduct of the French at Vienna shows clearly the attachment of the inhabitants of that city to their own Sovereign. We select the following articles as a proof of this :—

Vienna, Sept. 7.—The Duke of Averstadt has issued a proclamation, in which he says that all those who shall keep up any dangerous correspondence with the Austrian army, or who shall send to it provisions, arms, stores, or any recruits raised in the countries occupied by the French armies, shall be considered as traitors, and punished as such. The following proclamation has been just published and stuck up :—

"A great number of arms has been found buried under ground near this capital; ten thousand muskets have been seized just as they were entering Presburgh; several millions of florins were hid at the time that the French entered Vienna; they have been discovered and seized. Several millions of bank notes, and a great number of bills belonging to the Austrian Government, are still hidden in different places. His Majesty, being desirous of rewarding those who help to make such discoveries, grants the quarter of the value of the thing found to whoever shall cause to be discovered either muskets or warlike stores, soldiers' clothing, bank-notes, money, or claims belonging to the Austrian Government. These declarations may be made in writing, or verbally, either to the Intendant General, or even to the Governors of provinces, or, in fine, to any French agent.

"At the Head quarters of Schoenbrunn, the 7th of September 1809.

"ALEXANDER,
Prince of Neufchatel, Vice-Constable,
Major-General of the army."

The works undertaken by the French engineers at Spitz for the defence of Vienna are not yet completely finished. They are also mounting on the bastions of the city large pieces of artillery.—The regency of Lower Austria has published that their resources are inadequate to meet the requisitions and contributions of war, and that it is constrained to levy a personal tax upon the inhabitants of Vienna and the provinces. In consequence thereof, the bishops, prelates, and abbots, are to pay 150 florins each, the canons 50, the deacons and curates 10; all other ecclesiastics 3; and the subaltern monks 2.—The princes are to pay 500, the counts 150, the barons 40; the knights, privy counsellors, vice-presidents, Aulic counsellors, proprietors of ground and buildings, wholesale merchants, bankers, 15; actual

actual counsellors, agents of court, and other persons of that description, 12, &c. None will be excepted but Ministers from foreign Courts, and their suite; subjects of the Ottoman Porte; infirm old men who are in the hospitals; the friars of the Order of Mercy, and those of St Elizabeth; and children under 12 years of age.

The following are stated, in recent letters from Vienna, as the respective positions of the French and Austrian armies at the beginning of September:—The corps of General Hiller has descended the Danube to Cest, and forms the left wing of the army. The corps of Prince Hohenzollern is established on the side of Gran; the other corps are encamped on the left bank of the Danube, either on the side of Comorn, or towards the frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia, where its last link connects with the first of the army of the Archduke Ferdinand. Gen. Guilay commands in Croatia.

The French positions are as follow:—The army of Italy occupies the territory of the coast of the Adriatic, Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, and a part of Hungary: its headquarters are at Raab, and Marshal Macdonald has his at Gratz; Marshal Oudinot occupies the banks of the Morava, which separates Hungary from Moravia. The Duke of Dantzic occupies Upper Austria, Saltzburgh, and the frontiers of the Tyrol. Marshal Massena occupies the western part of Moravia, and Marshal Davoust the eastern; the Bavarian division is at Lintz

Since the French had been in possession of Trieste, they had committed the most wanton acts of plunder on the inhabitants, which had been permitted by their Commander, in revenge for their readiness to permit commercial intercourse with England. An order from Bonaparte directed that the city should be laid under a contribution of *fifty millions of francs*. This exorbitant demand could not be complied with. A remonstrance, asserting the inability of the people to pay this demand, was drawn up and sent to Napoleon, signed by the most respectable part of the inhabitants; but, instead of affording the relief prayed for, about 40 of the merchants and heads of families, who had put their names to the remonstrance, were taken into custody, and confined in the fortress, their counting houses closed, and their property seized. A second deputation from Trieste had reached Vienna, where it had been for 20 days, and on the 30th of August had not been enabled to obtain an interview with either Napoleon or his Ministers.

The last German papers give an account of the changes in the German army which have taken place. The Emperor Francis has taken upon himself the command of the army. General Bellegarde commands under him. His Imperial Majesty has called to his council Generals Chastellar, Kienmayer, and Ducas. Kienau has the command which Bellegarde had formerly. Among the Archdukes, John and Ferdinand only preserve their command.—This account, however, is at variance with the statement in the Prague Gazette of the 11th Sept. which, among other articles, publishes the following order of the day, issued when Prince Charles resigned the command:—

"*Zittau, July* 31.—Very important reasons have induced me to request his Majesty to accept my resignation of the command of the army intrusted to me. I yesterday received his consent, and at the same time his orders, to transfer the chief command to the General of Cavalry Prince of Lichtenstein. While I leave the army, I take the most lively interest in its fate. The perfect conviction I have of its bravery, the confidence I place in it, and the constant habit of dedicating my exertions to its service, under this separation, indescribably painful, I flatter myself that it participates in, and returns this sentiment. (Signed) CHARLES."

The Archduke Charles, it is said, is an advocate for the renewal of hostilities, and has resigned, because the Emperor was of a different opinion.

SPAIN.

Numerous accounts have been published of the battle of Talavera, but they add little to our previous knowledge. The French, as usual, make it a great victory gained by them with the utmost ease. They even boast of having entered Talavera on the 29th July,

July, though Sir Arthur Wellesley's letter was dated Talavera, August 1.—General Cuesta has also given an account of the battle, in which he bestows due praise on the British General and his gallant army.

Since that battle affairs have taken rather an unexpected turn in Spain, indicating that the French forces in that unfortunate country are much more numerous than they were supposed to be.—Our information proceeds entirely from the Portuguese papers, the accuracy of which cannot be altogether relied on, though in the main we believe that the statements which they give are correct.

While Generals Wellesley and Cuesta were occupied with Victor and Sebastiani, Soult having united with Ney and Mortier, marched suddenly along the borders of Portugal to Placentia, in order to attack the British in the rear, cut off their supplies from Portugal, and place them between two fires. Sir Arthur having early intelligence of Soult's march, suddenly fell back from Talavera upon Arcobispo and Almarez, secured the bridge across the Tagus, and retired to the south bank of that river.—Victor, aware of the retreat of the combined army, again advanced and occupied Talavera a second time, and it would seem that nothing could prevent him from joining his army with that of Soult, and thus advancing upon Sir Arthur with an immense superiority.

This unexpected retreat of the British army has induced many persons in this country to consider the Spanish cause as hopeless, and to blame the conduct of the Spaniards in a way that, to say the least of it, betrays great ignorance of the state of Spain. We will not take upon us to vindicate the conduct of the Junta altogether, tho' even they have been blamed more severely than they deserve. But both the Spanish Generals and soldiers have behaved with the greatest prudence and steadiness. Cuesta declined encountering the French in a pitched battle, as it was obvious that his new raised levies could be no match for French veterans in the open field. It is not want of courage, but of discipline and order, that make raw troops so inferior to veterans in the open field. No men could display more bravery, and few ever displayed so much, as the defenders of Saragossa; yet, even with Palafox at their head, they could not stand against their enemies in the open field. But if the war in Spain last a year or two longer, the Spanish troops will become veterans in their turn, and, from their past conduct, and the character of the nation, it is easy to see that they will not be inferior to their enemies in any military quality whatever.

Sir Arthur Wellesley, it is said, has been declared Generalissimo of the Spanish armies. This, if true, is a very great advantage, as it will put an end to that want of unity and plan which has hitherto been so injurious to the Spanish cause. The plan of the French Generals it is easy to see. They meant to draw Sir Arthur into the centre of Spain, and then to surround and destroy his army at once. Victor retired till Sir Arthur had advanced far enough, and till Soult had got into the proper position. Then Victor advanced to attack the British army. His superiority was such, that he calculated upon a decisive victory, and Soult with his troops were to intercept and destroy the remains of the defeated army. It reflects not a little upon Sir Arthur's military talents that he was able to penetrate and disappoint this plausible plan. Victor was defeated, and the bridge over the Tagus seized before Soult could reach it. The French Generals in Spain seem to be guilty of an error in bringing matters to an issue before Bonaparte can send them re-inforcements; whereas, in the present situation of Europe, decisive battles answer better for Sir Arthur than dilatory and defensive operations.

The following are the positions of the British army in the beginning of October:—

The army are hinted. Head-quarters at Badajos. General Sherbrooke's division extends from Loban to Merida; a brigade of German artillery is at Loban; a troop of horse artillery at Merida, and also some cavalry. General Craufurd's light brigade of infantry is at Neisa and Portalegre; another division of the army is near Campo Mayor and Albuquerque; the 4th garrison at Badajos, and the 27th at Lisbon; a park of artillery, consisting of four brigades, is encamped near Badajos. The convalescent sick are at Elvas, the worst

cases

cases have been sent to Lisbon; the light cavalry is at Villa Viciosa and the neighbourhood. The army is extremely sickly—about 7000 sick, wounded, &c. The light cavalry is almost dismounted; a remount for the 14th and 16th arrived from England, under Major Archer. That fine regiment the 1st, or royal dragoons, commanded by that excellent officer Gen. Slade, landed, and marched into Belem (ten days from Cork,) 700 strong, in high order. Scarcely a transport in the Tagus, and only the Barfleur and Semiramis ships of war.

We regret to learn by private letters from Lisbon, that Sir Arthur Wellesley had been seized with a fever and ague, occasioned by excessive fatigue, and that it had been necessary to remove him to Lisbon for a change of air. He was however much recovered, and it is said that his visit to Lisbon was to make some arrangements for the better provisioning of his army.

The siege of Gerona, by the latest accounts from Catalonia, still continues with unabated violence. Its defence bids fair to rival that of Saragossa itself. Had every fortified town in Spain made as desperate a resistance as Gerona, the progress of the French would have been effectually checked. The following is an extract of a letter written by a lady in Gerona to her friend, describing the siege:—

"My dear Friend—It is now nine o'clock at night, and we have had an hour's respite, after a bombardment of three days without a moment's interruption. I can find no words capable of giving you an idea of the horrors of this scene. The enemy has 11 mortars, all of which are discharged at once. We have 40 balls that have fallen at our own threshold. The Cathedral is in front of us, and they knowing it is full of people, and that the magazine of gunpowder is adjacent to it, direct their aims at that edifice. But God assists us, and although six balls have fallen upon the Cathedral, one only has passed through it, which indeed has killed 13 women, and wounded 14; but this is nothing, considering the number of people in the church. All the engineers allow that there never was a more severe bombardment. The shells are 12 and 14 inches in circumference, and they enclose combustibles which often occasion conflagration where they fall. Yesterday two very large ones exploded before our house, and the Royal Hospital has been on fire ever since yesterday morning; but the sick and wounded have been removed. The houses are almost all destroyed; but notwithstanding this general mischief and ruin, it is astonishing to see the people of the city, and in particular the women, at the doors of their houses, and passing along the streets without fear, and even the military express their surprise at the insensibility of the citizens, male and female, to the dangers to which they are exposed."

Gen. Blake had however, been successful in introducing into Gerona, a very large convoy of provisions, with a considerable reinforcement to the garrison.

On the 28th of July, (the day of the memorable battle of Talavera,) the Marquis of Wellesley landed from an English frigate at Cadiz. He was received with the most enthusiastic joy by all ranks. A vast multitude flocked down to receive him, and his carriage was drawn by the populace, a thing very unusual in Spain.

A detailed account is given in a letter from Cadiz, of the 13th August, of the honours paid to the Marquis of Wellesley on his arrival there. On the 7th a grand entertainment was prepared, at which the Marquis, his suite, the heads of the government, army, navy, and other departments, the British admiral and other officers of distinction, the Sicilian ambassador, the Pope's nuncio, several of the first Grandees, and other Spanish noblemen, the principal British merchants, and others connected in the trade of both countries, were present. James Gordon, Esq. presided, and Duncan Shaw, Esq. was vice-president. After dinner, the healths of their Majesties George the Third and Ferdinand the Seventh were drank with three times three. Subsequently the healths of the Emperor of Austria, Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, the Archduke Charles, his Holiness the Pope, &c. were drank with three.—The party afterwards attended a ball at the Theatre, which was attended by the nobility, gentry, and merchants resident in Cadiz and the vicinity. The Theatre was brilliantly illuminated. A transparency was placed at the end of the saloon over the stage, with a device complimenting General Cuesta

Cuesta and Sir A. Wellesley. At the end opposite were placed the Portraits of the kings of Great Britain and Spain.

His Lordship set out on the 10th for Seville, where he was received with every mark of respect by the Supreme Junta. His Lordship earnestly recommended to them to take measures for a more vigorous and effectual co-operation of the Spanish armies against their invaders, but declined giving any advice as to their civil form of government, or respecting the proposal for a regency.

SWEDEN.

In our Magazine for April we gave an account of the extraordinary revolution which had taken place in the government of this country. We now insert the subsequent particulars of this singular event.

On the 1st of May the diet met, conform to summons. The Duke of Sudermania addressed the Assembly at considerable length, in which he pointed out the necessity of convoking the States at a crisis of such great difficulty and danger, and conjured them to adopt such measures as should appear, in their wisdom, best calculated to save their country from irretrieveable ruin. Orders were issued at this meeting that no persons should go to Haga, the palace where the Queen resides, without special permission. On the 10th of May all the members of the diet met in one assembly, when the Lord Chancellor was ordered by the Regent to read aloud the Act of Abdication made by the King on the 29th of March. Baron Manneinheim then addressed the Diet in a long speech, pointing out the miserable situation to which the country was reduced by the King's obstinate passion for war, and concluded with a motion that Gustavus and his whole issue be deprived of the Crown of Sweden for ever; which act was acceded to, with great acclamations, without a dissentient voice. The Duke Regent then addressed the Assembly in a long speech, declaring it his opinion, that it was absolutely necessary to new-model the constitution; and in the mean time would take upon himself, as Regent, to manage the public affairs to the best of his ability; requesting that nothing should be adopted respecting himself, till the new constitution should be drawn up, and submitted to their consideration.

Stockholm, May 29.

The following is the act of abdication of the late King Gustavus Adolphus IV. which was read in the sitting of the Diet of the 10th inst.

"In the name of God,—We Gustavus Adolphus, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, of the Goths, Wends, &c. Duke of Schleswick, Holstein, &c. make known, that having been proclaimed King this day seven years back, and ascended with a bleeding heart a throne stained with the blood of a beloved and revered father, we regret not being able to promote the true welfare and honour of this ancient realm, inseparable from the happiness of a free and independent people. Now, whereas we are convinced, that we cannot any longer continue our royal functions, and preserve tranquillity and order in this kingdom, therefore, we consider it as our sacred duty to abdicate our royal dignity and crown, which we do hereby freely and uncompelled, to pass our remaining days in the fear and worship of God, wishing that all our subjects, and their descendants, may enjoy more happiness and prosperity in future, through the mercy and blessing of God. In testimony and confirmation thereof, we have personally written and signed this present, and corroborated it with our royal seal.

(L. S.) "GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS."

Gripsholm Castle, March 29. 1809.

Stockholm, June 6.

The States of the Realm, having given their approbation to the plan of the new constitution, framed by the Committee in the sitting of the 5th inst. it was at the same time resolved to entreat of his Royal Highness, the Duke Regent, not only his ratification of the said constitution, but also his acceptance of the Swedish crown. The States having accordingly met on the 6th inst. in the Great Council-hall, and the Duke Regent being present, the Marshal of the Realm addressed him in an appropriate speech, expressing the above resolutions and sentiments of the states, to which he returned a short answer, declaring not only his approbation of the new constitution, but also his acceptance of the Swedish crown. The same day the new King issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

"We, Charles XIII. by the grace of God, King of Sweden, &c. to all our faithful subjects, &c. greeting.

"When, under divine Providence, we assumed, some time ago, the provisional government of our beloved native country, committed to us by the States of the Realm, we immediately called the attention of the Diet to the indispensable and important task of framing a new constitution, calculated to promote the tranquillity, prosperity, and welfare of the country, by an

an irrevocable union between the mutual rights and duties of the King and people of Sweden. The States having informed us, that they have not only performed the important task committed to them by us, and the confidence of their fellow-subjects, but also that they have chosen us King of Sweden and of the Goths and Wends, requesting our approbation of that choice; the cordial and loyal manner in which that election was made, did not allow us to decline its acceptance. Relying on the Omnipotent, who explores the inmost recesses of the human heart, and knows the sincerity and purity of our sentiments, moved by the most fervent love and zeal for our native land, which can only cease with our existence, and trusting we shall be most powerfully supported by the loyal attachment of the noble Swedish nation, we have, therefore, accepted the crown and sceptre of Sweden. It is far more gratifying to our feelings, thus to have been called upon by the free and uncontrouled voice of the people, to become their King, their protector, and defender, than if we had ascended the ancient Swedish throne merely by right of hereditary succession. We shall govern the kingdom and people of Sweden as an indulgent parent does his children, with implicit confidence in the honest, with forbearance towards those who err undeliberately, with uprightness towards all, and when the day arrives, the near approach of which is announced by our advanced age, which shall put an end to our worldly cares, we will hail our last moments with the pious resignation of the just, and close it by blessing you all."

"CHARLES,
"GUST. SARDSJELKE,
Aulic Chancellor.

"*Council-hall, Stockholm Castle, June* 6. 1809."

Stockholm, June 9.

On the 5th, the Duke of Sudermania was chosen King, the 7th he was proclaimed, and on the day following a grand procession was to take place, but the rain prevented it; the next day, however, it was performed. The streets were lined by the troops. His Majesty Charles XIII. rode through the ranks on horseback, amidst acclamations from all ranks of people.

Stockholm, August 25.—"His Royal Majesty has sent to the Diet the following message, relative to the pension which the States are to allow to the late King Gustavus Adolphus, his Queen, and children:—

"The period is now fast approaching, when a Prince who lately governed Sweden, but whose claims to the Swedish Crown have been solemnly cancelled by the unanimous resolution of the States of the Realm, must absent himself from this country. Their own spontaneous wish agrees on this point with what the public tranquillity and security require.

"His Royal Majesty has taken the advice of the Secret Committee, on a matter of so much importance, which, however, the state of public affairs does not yet permit his Majesty to communicate to the Diet, and he therefore confines himself at present to the question, 'What pension or yearly allowance are the States of the Realm willing to grant to their late King, his Queen, and children?' Which question being answered, another will occur, relative to the country which it will be most proper to assign for the residence of Gustavus Adolphus and his family.

"His Majesty does not deem it superfluous to add some observations which he wishes the States to bear in mind in their deliberations on this subject. The States cannot but be aware, that their decision must bear the stamp of dignified generosity, which becomes a noble-minded nation; that misfortune craves respect, and that humanity itself commands forgiveness of the past. His Royal Majesty is desirous that the States of the Realm, by dividing the subject under discussion, on these principles, should meet his wishes, and thus give a pledge to Europe of the purity of the motives which induced Sweden to revive her system of Government, and renew the structure of the State.

CHARLES."

It is understood that peace between Sweden and Russia was signed on the 17th September. The terms are not yet officially known; but it is believed that Finland and the island of Aland have been given up to Russia, and that Sweden has agreed to shut her ports to the vessels of Great Britain. The 12th of November is said to be the day on which the ports of that country will be shut.

The confiscation of British goods in the ports of Sweden, it is stated, is not to be insisted on.

DEN-

DENMARK.

Intelligence has been received which seems to import that a change of policy has taken place in the northern Courts, from which we might infer that an approximation is about to take place of those Courts to Great Britain, if their entire subserviency to Bonaparte were not notorious, and if it were not inconceivable that he should consent to any relinquishment or mitigation of their hostility towards this country. Be this as it may, it is understood that a sort of armistice has taken place in the Baltic. The British Commandant has consented to permit the provisioning of Norway. In return for this act of *grace*, the Court of Copenhagen has evinced a disposition more considerate towards those who incur the imputation of being connected with Great Britain. On the 26th of July, the Danish Government issued the following order:

"That all the neutral, or probable neutral holders of accepted bills, which had been drawn from England upon the merchants of Denmark at the commencement of the war, and which were deposited with the Commissioners at Altona, according to a notice from Government, should come forward within a year to receive their money or property back again. At the expiration of the twelve months, the articles deposited will become the property of the Government. Such bills as have not been given over to the Commissioners are now ordered to be delivered up within three months, in order that the holders may receive the benefit of the present decree."

We also understand that the Court of Copenhagen has opened its ports, both of the islands and of the German provinces, to neutrals; and a circumstance is also rumoured, which, if well founded, would afford a more decided proof of the present disposition of the Danish Court; namely, that it has removed the sequestration from the British property in its possession.

The Danish garrison of the fortress of Christianhoe, in Bornholm, had revolted, imprisoned the Governor and officers, and embarked on board two ships and two boats, for the purpose, as is stated, of deserting to the British squadron, having previously spiked the cannon of the fortress. They were met, however, soon after their putting to sea, by a Danish privateer, which captured the two boats, but the ships escaped.

CAPTURE OF SENEGAL.

Capt. Columbine arrived at the Admiralty on the 24th of August, with dispatches, announcing the capture of the settlement of Senegal. Major Maxwell, Commandant of the garrison of Goree, having received intelligence that the garrison of Senegal was extremely weak, attacked it with 168 men, accompanied by Captain Columbine, in the Solebay frigate. They passed the bar with the loss of a schooner; and the enemy retiring to a battery about 12 miles up the river, Major Maxwell made preparations to storm it, but it was evacuated in the night, and next day the fort and garrison capitulated. The garrison are prisoners of war. They are to be sent to France, but are not to serve till exchanged. They consist of 160 Europeans, besides which there were 240 native militia in the island. We lost not a single man in the attack, and had only one slightly wounded. The only loss sustained by the British was that of Captain Frederick Parker, of the Derwent, Mr Francis Atterbury Sealy, midshipman of that sloop, and six seamen drowned in attempting to cross the bar of Senegal. The Solebay frigate unfortunately ran aground in silencing a battery near the bar, and could not be got off. The crew and stores were saved. The settlement of Senegal is the great mart of the gum trade, from which 800 tons are exported annually.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A most desperate attack was made upon some Russian gunboats in the Gulph of Bothnia, on the night of July 25. by 18 armed British boats, commanded by Captain Forrest of the Prometheus. Out of four gunboats and a brig, three and the brig were taken.—Our loss has been severe, though not to be compared with that of the enemy. The crew of one gunboat, No. 62, were to a man killed or dangerously wounded. All the British officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry.—The following is a list of the killed and wounded belonging to the different vessels whose boats were engaged.

Princess

Princess Carolina, 1 killed, 3 wounded.—Minotaur, 12 killed, 26 wounded. Cerberus, 7 wounded.—Prometheus, 4 killed, and 15 wounded.—Total, 19 killed, 51 wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded,

Princess Carolina—Killed, G. Carrington, midshipman. Minotaur—Killed, John James Callanan, fifth Lieutenant; William Wilkins, second Lieutenant of Royal Marines; Charles Davies, quarter-master.—Wounded, G. Elvey. T. Milne, J. Chalmers, midshipmen, all slightly. Prometheus—Killed, Mr Tho. Humble, captain's clerk.—Wounded, Capt. T. Forrest, and Lieut. G. Forster, slightly.

The enemy's vessels, captured, had 28 Killed, and 29 Wounded.

List of vessels captured by the boats of his Majesty's ships Princess Carolina, Minotaur, Cerberus, and Prometheus, on the night of the 25th July 1809.

No. 11, transport-brig, of 23 men, N. Uruiff, master, bound to Abo, laden with provisions; No. 62, gunboat, of two 18-pounders, and 44 men; No. 65 gunboat, of two guns, and 49 men; No. 66, gunboat, of two guns, and 44 men. N. B. The gunboats taken by the boats of the above ships at Fredericksham.

A letter has been received by the Hon. W. Wellesley Pole from Captain Cottrell, of his Majesty's ship the Nijaden, dated in Kilduin Bay, the 6th of June last, giving an account of the capture or destruction of 22 or 23 vessels in the river Kola, by the boats of the above ship, under the directions of Lieutenants Wells and Smith. A fort under which those vessels were anchored was taken possession of, and the guns brought away or thrown into the river.

The London Gazette of September 9. contains dispatches from Lord Collingwood, recounting a great many gallant exploits of our sailors in the Mediterranean. The following is a summary of these exploits:—

The boats of the Sea Horse, Captain Stewart, under the direction of Lieuts. Bennet and Pearse of the Sea Horse and Halcyon, destroyed the forts on the small islands of Gianoti and Pianoso, about the 20th of June. One private marine of the Sea Horse was killed, and another wounded. The Alceste, Captain Maxwell, and the Cyane, about the same time, destroyed two gun-boats at Terracina, and brought off from a depot of timber on the coast, as much wood as the ships could carry. Capt. Staines of the Cyane meanwhile destroyed three strong martello towers. While the ships were taking off the timber, a serjeant, two corporals, and two privates, came on board, deserters from the French army. Lieut. Gordon of the Mercury, about the same time, destroyed a number of Trabaccolos, and other vessels on the beach of Rotti, near Manfredonia.

On the 14th June Lieut. Battersby of the sloop Scout was sent in pursuit of 14 vessels under the protection of two gunboats, coming round Cape Croisette. Several of them pushed for a harbour about three leagues to the east of the Cape. A party was landed, stormed, and took a battery, spiked the guns, and brought out the whole vessels. The conduct of Lieut. Battersby, and of all the other officers and men, is highly praised. One man was killed and five wounded in this attack. On the 15th July a party of seamen and marines, under the conduct of the same Lieut. Battersby, attacked a strong battery, which commanded the fort of Carry, between Marseilles and the Rhine, carried it without any loss, and spiked the guns. Five of the enemy were killed, and seven made prisoners.

On the 10th of May the Spartan, Captain Brenton, in concert with a detachment of Austrian troops, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Baron Ocharnick, reduced the citadel and batteries on the island Luffin on the coast of Croatia. The garrison, consisting of 170 men, were compelled to surrender at discretion. The boats of the Volontaire, Captain Buller, destroyed Fort Rioux, on the coast of France, and captured five vessels which it protected. The boats were commanded by Lieut. Shaw, of whose gallantry Capt. Buller speaks with great praise. He had two wounded, the French five killed and eight wounded.

During the attack upon Ischia and Procida by Sir John Stuart, a numerous flotilla of gunboats, which were collecting from Gaeta and other parts of the coast, were attacked by the Cyane, Espoir, and the British and Sicilian gunboats,

boats, when about 40 of them were taken or destroyed. The Cyane was afterwards engaged with other divisions of gunboats and the batteries on shore which protected them, at one of which Captain Staines, on the 26th June, landed, stormed it, and destroyed the guns. On the 27th, the Italien frigate, of 40 guns, and a corvette, which were making their escape from Baia to Naples, were attacked by the Cyane, and with difficulty escaped. Captain Staines behaved with the most admirable gallantry and skill. He was grievously wounded, having lost his left arm, and received much injury in other parts of his body; but is likely to recover. Lieut. Hall, the senior lieutenant, was also wounded, and the second lieutenant had been wounded before, so that at last the ship was fought and conducted by the master, who conducted himself as a brave and good officer. The Cyane has been sent to England to be refitted. Two men were killed, and 20 wounded on board the Cyane.

On the 31st of May, the boats of the Topaze, Capt. Griffiths, were dispatched under the command of Mr Charles Hammond, first lieutenant, to bring out nine vessels at anchor in the Road of Demater, on the coast of Albania, which was effected with great gallantry. We had one man killed, and one slightly wounded. The vessels were loaded with timber and brandy on Government account. Four of them were destroyed, the rest sent to Corfu.

On the 13th June, Capt. Barrie, of the Pomone, captured the Neapolitan privateer Le Lucien Charles, commanded by Chevalier Charles Lucien, Prevost de Boissi, Adjutant-Gen. of France, and officer of the Légion of Honour. The vessel was new, about 60 tons, mounted three guns, with a complement of 53 men.

A letter received from an officer on board his Majesty's ship Bonne Citoyenne, contains the report of the capture of the Furieuse, one of the French frigates which escaped from the Saintes, and afterwards from Guadaloupe. It was on the 6th of July, after a chace of 20 hours, that the Bonne Citoyenne came up with, and engaged the Furieuse. The battle, which was of the most furious description, lasted six hours and 49 minutes; at the expiration of which the Furieuse struck, having sustained a loss of 33 killed, and nearly 50 wounded, amongst which was her Captain. The Bonne Citoyenne had only one man killed, and five wounded, two of them badly. The Bonne Citoyenne is a small vessel of her class; but the Furieuse is capable of mounting 50. She is about six years old, and extremely fit for the King's service. From the short distance from each other at which the ships engaged, from 20 to 80 yards, they were at the close of the action complete wrecks. At the time when our informant wrote, three days after the action, the Bonne Citoyenne, with her prize, was steering for the Island of St John's, Newfoundland; but from the crippled state of the ships, some doubts were entertained, whether they would be able to reach that port. The Furieuse was bound to Bayonne, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, and a little cocoa.

Admiralty-Office,—September 2.

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane has transmitted to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, a letter from Captain Pigot, of his Majesty's ship the Latona, giving an account of his having, on the 18th of June last, captured La Felicite, a French frigate, pierced for forty-two guns, but having only fourteen of her main-deckers mounted, and one hundred and seventy-four men on board. She had left Guadaloupe, in company with another frigate, bound to France with colonial produce. Her consort escaped through superior sailing, after a long chace, by his Majesty's sloop Cherub.

Eruption of Mount Etna.

A letter from a gentleman in Sicily, to his friend in Glasgow, of date May 1. gives the following account of an eruption of Mount Etna:

"I returned a few days ago from a trip to Mount Ætna, where I had been to see the effects of an eruption which took place on the 20th ult. The preceding day we were all much surprised at seeing the streets of Messina covered with a quantity of fire-ashes, something like gunpowder, which were driven by a strong south wind from the top of the mountain, distant 60 miles. On the 28th volumes of smoke and fire burst out from several craters, which the

the volcanic matter made for itself, about six miles above the village of Lingua Grassa; it is impossible for words to convey, or colours to paint, the awful grandeur of this at once grand and terrific scene. Figure to yourself the highest mountain in Arran vomiting fire from a dozen different places, and throwing up immense heaps of red-hot stones to the height of one thousand feet, attended with a terrific noise, like the roaring of many cannon.—Conceive quantities of melted lava issuing from each crater, like metal from a furnace, and sweeping along with it forests, houses, and every obstacle that presents itself to impede its progress, and you may have some faint idea of an eruption of Mount Ætna. In three days the lava proceeded six miles, but very fortunately did not overwhelm any village; it has, however, destroyed a quantity of timber, many vineyards, and some cornfields. It was lamentable to witness the distress of the inhabitants who were unfortunately situated in the neighbourhood; they cried, tore their hair, prayed to all their saints and images, and carried them in procession to the lava, in hopes that their presence would stop the devouring element, but to no purpose. The wooden St Joseph, and all the rest of them, were deaf to their prayers, and the lava continued to roll on for more than ten days, when the volcanic matter being exhausted, the fire became extinct. Had it continued a few days longer, several villages must have been burnt down. I was not more than 500 yards from one of the craters, but some of the stones flying over my head, I was obliged to scamper off. The effect at night is beyond all description magnificent."

Ministerial Difference.

A difference of a most singular nature has arisen among some of the principal Members of the British Ministry, which has excited considerable speculation in the political circles. The following is given as an authentic statement of facts:

"So long since as the Easter recess, Mr Canning gave it as his opinion, at a meeting of the Cabinet Council, from which Lord Castlereagh was absent, that a considerable change was necessary in the War and Colonial Department. He assigned his reasons for that opinion, and proposed the Marquis Wellesley as the most fit successor to Lord Castlereagh. All the members of the Cabinet then present concurred with Mr Canning in his sentiments. Mr Canning wished the disclosure of these sentiments to be immediately made to his Lordship; but his colleagues out of regard to Lord Castlereagh's feelings (the inquiry into the East India patronage having just concluded,) suggested the delicacy of postponing the disclosure until the adjournment of Parliament. To this suggestion Mr Canning agreed. On the arrival of the recess, Mr Canning urged the Duke of Portland to enforce the recommendation which he had before submitted to the Cabinet; his Grace, convinced that the necessity for Lord Castlereagh's removal had not diminished, was yet at a loss to devise the most delicate means of conveying the sentiments of the Cabinet to his Lordship. After a few days of deliberation, Lord Camden was selected as best calculated for the undertaking. At this juncture, however, all the members of Administration were so busily occupied in the construction and arrangement of the expedition to the Scheldt, that delay was again deemed prudent, and no communication was made to Lord Castlereagh until Mr Canning (on the 6th of October) gave in his resignation. On that occasion, the Duke of Portland communicated the original sentiments of Mr Canning, with the concurring opinion of the Cabinet, to Lord Castlereagh, who immediately wrote to Mr Canning the following note:

St James's Square, 19th Sept. 1809.

Sir—It is unnecessary for me to enter into any detailed statement of the circumstances which preceded the recent resignations. It is enough for me, with a view to the immediate object of this letter, to state, that it appears a proposition had been agitated, without any communication with me, for my removal from the War Department; and that you, towards the close of the last session, having urged a decision upon this question, with the alternative of your seceding from the Government, procured a positive promise from the Duke of Portland, (the execution of which you afterwards considered yourself entitled to enforce) that such removal should be carried into effect. Notwithstanding this promise, by which I consider you pronounced it unfit that I should remain charged with the conduct of the war, and by which my situation as a minister of the Crown was made dependent upon your will and pleasure, you continued to sit in the same Cabinet with me, and to leave me not only in the persuasion that I possessed your confidence and support as a colleague, but you allowed me in breach of every principle of good faith, both public and private, tho' thus

thus virtually superseded, to originate and proceed in the execution of a new enterprise of the most arduous and important nature, with your apparent concurrence, and ostensible approbation.

You were fully aware, that if my situation in the Government had been disclosed to me, I could not have submitted to remain one moment in office, without the entire abandonment of my private honour and public duty. You knew I was deceived, and you continued to deceive me.

I am aware that it may be said, which I am ready to acknowledge, that when you pressed for a decision of my removal, you also pressed for a disclosure, and that it was resisted by the Duke of Portland, and some members of the Government supposed to be my friends. But I never can admit, that you have a right to make use of such a plea in justification of an act affecting my honour, nor that the sentiments of others could justify an acquiescence in such a delusion on your part, who had yourself felt and stated its unfairness. Nor can I admit that the head of any administration, or any supposed friend (whatever may be their motives,) can authorise or sanction any man in such a course of long and persevering deception; for were I to admit such a principle, my honour and character would be from that moment in the discretion of persons wholly unauthorised, and known to you to be unauthorised, to act for me in such a case. It was, therefore, your act and your conduct which deceived me; and it is impossible for me to acquiesce in being placed in a situation by you, which no man of honour could knowingly submit to, nor patiently suffer himself to be betrayed into, without forfeiting that character.

I have no right, as a public man, to resent your demanding, upon public grounds, my removal from the particular office I have held, or even from the administration, as a condition of your continuing a member of the Government. But I have a distinct right to expect that a proposition, justifiable in itself, shall not be executed in an unjustifiable manner, and at the expense of my honour and reputation. And I consider that you were bound, at least, to avail yourself of the same alternative, namely, your own resignation, to take yourself out of the predicament of practising such a deceit towards me, which you did exercise in demanding a decision for my removal.

Under these circumstances, I must require that *satisfaction* from you to which I feel myself entitled to lay claim.

I am, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

To this note Mr Canning sent next day the following reply.

Gloucester Lodge, Sept. 20. 1809.

My Lord—The tone and the purport of your Lordship's letter, which I have this moment received, of course preclude any other answer on my part to the misapprehensions and misrepresentations with which it abounds, than that I will cheerfully give to your Lordship the satisfaction you require.

I am, &c. GEORGE CANNING.

The Earl of Yarmouth (Lord Castlereagh's cousin) was the bearer of his Lordship's letter to Mr Canning. On Thursday morning, Sept. 21. at seven o'clock, the parties met on Putney Heath. Lord Castlereagh was attended by Lord Yarmouth, and Mr Home surgeon; Mr Canning by Mr Charles Ellis. At the second fire, Mr Canning received the ball of his antagonist through the outside of the thigh bone. The wound was immediately dressed by Mr Home, who accompanied Mr C. home in his carriage to Gloucester Lodge. The wound was not dangerous, and he is since perfectly recovered. Lord Castlereagh had a narrow escape, the button on the right lapel of his coat having been shot off. His Lordship, on learning the nature of Mr Canning's wound, returned to town with Lord Yarmouth.

Earl Camden has published the following statement respecting his share in this transaction:

"As it may be inferred, from a statement which has appeared in the public papers, that Lord Camden withheld from Lord Castlereagh a communication which he had been desired to make him, it is necessary that it should be understood, that however Mr Canning might have conceived the communication alluded to have been made to Lord Camden, it was never stated to Lord Camden that the communication was made at the desire of Mr Canning; and that so far from Lord Camden having been authorised to make the communication to Lord Castlereagh, he was absolutely restricted from so doing.

"As it may also be inferred, that Lord Camden was expected to prepare Lord Castlereagh's mind for any proposed change, it is necessary that it should be understood, that Lord Camden never engaged to communicate to Lord Castlereagh any circumstances respecting it, before the termination of the expedition."

It appears that the resignations of Lord Castlereagh and Mr Canning together with that of the Duke of Portland (which his Grace's infirm state of health for a long time past has now rendered absolutely necessary.)

cessary) had induced the rest of his Majesty's Ministers to think of making some overtures to Lord Grenville and Earl Grey. This measure having received his Majesty's approbation, the following correspondence has taken place.

No. I.—*Letter sent in Duplicate to Earl Grey and Lord Grenville.*

"*Windsor, Saturday, Sept.* 23. 1809.

"My Lord,

"The Duke of Portland having signified to his Majesty his intention of retiring from his Majesty's service, in consequence of the state of his Grace's health, his Majesty has authorised Lord Liverpool, in conjunction with myself, to communicate with your Lordship and Lord Grey, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined Administration.

"I hope, therefore, that your Lordship, in consequence of this communication, will come to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object, and that you will have the goodness to inform me of your arrival.

"I am also to acquaint your Lordship, that I have received his Majesty's commands to make a similar communication to Lord Grey of his Majesty's pleasure.

"I think it proper to add, for your Lordship's information, that Lord Castlereagh and Mr Secretary Canning have intimated their intentions to resign their offices.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "Spencer Perceval."

No. II.—*Answer from Earl Grey.*

"Sir, "*Howick, Sept.* 26.

"I have this evening had the honour of receiving your letter of the 23d, informing me, that in consequence of the Duke of Portland's intention of retiring from his Majesty's service, his Majesty had authorised you, in conjunction with the Earl of Liverpool, to communicate with Lord Grenville and myself, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined Administration, and expressing a hope that in consequence of this communication, I would go to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object.

"Had his Majesty been pleased to signify, that he had any commands for me personally, I should not have lost a moment in shewing my duty and obedience, by a prompt attendance on his royal pleasure.

"But when it is proposed to me to communicate with his Majesty's present Ministers, for the purpose of forming a combined Administration with them, I feel that I should be wanting in duty to his Majesty, and in fairness to them, if I did not frankly and at once declare, that such an union is, with respect to me, under the present circumstances, impossible. This being the answer that I find myself under the necessity of giving, my appearance in London could be of no advantage, and might possibly, at a moment like the present, be attended with some inconvenience.

"I have thought it better to request, that you will have the goodness to lay my duty at the feet of his Majesty, humbly entreating him not to attribute to any want of attachment to his Royal Person, or to diminished zeal for his service, my declining a communication which, on the terms proposed, could lead to no useful result, and which might be of serious detriment to the country, if, in consequence of a less decisive answer from me, any further delay should take place in the formation of a settled Government. "I am, &c.

(Signed) "Grey."

No. III.—*First Answer from Lord Grenville.*

"Sir, "*Boconnoc, Sept.* 25. 1809.

"I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 23d instant, and understanding it as an official signification of his Majesty's pleasure for my attendance in town, I shall lose no time in repairing thither, in humble obedience to his Majesty's commands.

"I must beg leave to defer, until my arrival, all observations on the other matters to which your letter relates.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "Grenville."

No. IV.—*Second Answer from Lord Grenville.*

"Sir, "*London, Sept.* 29, 1809.

"Having last night arrived here, in humble obedience to his Majesty's commands, I think it now my duty to lose no time in expressing to you the necessity under which I feel myself, of declining the communication proposed in your letter, being satisfied that it could not, under the circumstances there mentioned, be productive of any public advantage.

"I trust I need not say, that this opinion is neither founded in any sentiment of personal hostility, not in any desire of unnecessarily prolonging political differences.

"To compose, not to inflame, the divisions of the empire, has always been my anxious wish, and is now, more than ever, the duty of every loyal subject; but my accession to the existing Administration could, I am confident, in no respect, contribute

bute to this object; nor could it, I think, be considered in any other light than as a dereliction of public principle.

"This answer, which I must have given to any such proposal, if made while the Government was yet entire, cannot be varied by the retreat of some of its members.

"My objections are not personal—they apply to the principle of the Government itself, and to the circumstances which attended its appointment.

"I have now, therefore, only to request, that you will do me the honour of submitting, in the most respectful terms, these my humble opinions to his Majesty, accompanied by the dutiful and sincere assurance of my earnest desire, at all times, to testify, by all such means as are in my power, my unvaried zeal for his Majesty's service.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "GRENVILLE."

No. v.—*Letter from Mr Perceval to Lord Grenville.*

"MY LORD, *Sept.* 29, 1809.

"I lost no time in communicating to Lord Liverpool your Lordship's letter of this day.

"It is with great concern that we have learnt from it, that your Lordship feels yourself under the necessity of declining the communication which I have had the honour to propose.

"In proposing to your Lordship and Lord Grey, under his Majesty's authority, to communicate with Lord Liverpool and myself, not for the accession of your Lordship to the present Administration, but for the purpose of forming a combined and extended Administration, no idea existed in our minds of the necessity of any dereliction of public principle on either side.

"Your Lordship may rest assured, that, in communicating to his Majesty the necessity under which you feel yourself of declining the communication which I had the honour to propose to your Lordship, I will do every justice to the respectful terms, and the dutiful and sincere assurance of your Lordship's unvaried zeal for his Majesty's service, with which the expression of that necessity was accompanied.

"I cannot conclude without expressing the satisfaction of Lord Liverpool and myself at your Lordship's assurance, that the failure of this proposal is not to be ascribed to any sentiment of personal hostility.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "SP. PERCEVAL."

To this last paper it is understood that no reply was judged necessary. It had not, like the former, the character of an authorised communication. It professed to be written before his Majesty's pleasure had been received; and it contained, therefore, nothing more than the individual remarks of the Earl of Liverpool and Mr Perceval.

From the above correspondence it appears, that no approximation of political sentiment is likely to take place betwixt the two parties;—and a temporary arrangement has therefore been made, by which Mr Perceval is appointed first Lord of the Treasury (continuing in his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer,) Earl Bathurst Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in room of Mr Canning; and Lord Palmerston Secretary for the Colonial and War Department, in room of Lord Castlereagh. We say this is only a temporary arrangement; for it is generally understood in the high political circles, that the Marquis of Wellesley is recalled from Spain, and will be appointed to a high office in Administration, and that Mr Canning will return to his former office of Foreign Secretary.

Scottish Chronicle.

EDINBURGH.

JUBILEE OF THE 25TH OCTOBER.

THE Magistrates of Edinburgh having given public intimation, that Wednesday the 25th day of October, being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms, and the day on which he entered into the 50th year of his reign, should be celebrated as a Jubilee in the city,—the following solemnities were ordered to be observed on this joyful occasion:

The morning to be ushered in by the ringing of the bells of the city and Leith, from eight to ten o'clock. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, at eight o'clock, to go in carriages to the Assembly Rooms, Leith, to meet the masonic procession, and proceed to the place in the dock fixed on by the engineer,

teer, and, in proper style, to lay the foundation of the military works, which, out of regard to our beloved Monarch, are to be denominated King GEORGE III.'s Bastion and Military Works, for the defence of the docks, harbour, and town of Leith. After the stone is laid, a royal salute to be fired from the dock, and his Majesty's ships in the Roads of Leith to return it. This solemnity being gone through, the procession to return, reversed, to the Assembly Rooms. To the procession are to be invited all the nobility and gentry in and about the town and neighbourhood, Leith, &c. who, along with the office bearers of the Grand Lodge, are to breakfast with the Lord Provost and Magistrates in the Assembly Rooms, Leith.

At twelve o'clock noon, the great guns in the Castle to fire, and the music bells, and those of St Andrew's Church, are to be set a-ringing, and continue till half past one o'clock. The volunteers to be drawn out in line in Prince's Street to fire a *feu de joye*, and his Majesty's ships in the Roads also to fire.

At two o'clock, sermons, suitable to the occasion, to be preached in all the churches, chapels, &c. in this city and vicinity. The collections at the doors to be applied for the relief of prisoners for debt in the jails of Edinburgh and Canongate.

At four o'clock, the music and St Andrew's Church bells begin, and ring till six o'clock

At five o'clock, a grand public dinner in the Assembly Rooms, George Street. Tickets 1l. 5s. each.

From six to eight o'clock the great bells to ring.

At seven o'clock, a superb display of fireworks to be exhibited on the centre of the Earthen Mound, which is to complete the festival.

Wednesday accordingly presented the grand and interesting spectacle of a free people, uniting, with one accord, to express, by mingled acts of joy and devotion, their gratitude for the blessings derived from the prolongation of the life of their venerable and beloved Sovereign.

The following is a brief recapitulation of what took place in this city in the course of the day:

The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells. An immense crowd of people filled the road to Leith, increased by the procession of many lodges who met in Edinburgh, and marched down in masonic order. The Magistrates, Grand Lodge, Nobility and Gentry, &c. met in Leith Assembly Rooms at nine, where a public breakfast was given. It was near eleven o'clock before the procession began to move. The streets and road, from the Leith Assembly Rooms to the site of the intended military work, were lined by the Prince of Wales's loyal Edinburgh volunteers, and a detachment from the Aberdeenshire regiment of militia. The procession moved in the following order:—1. Society of High Constables of Edinburgh, and constables of Leith. 2. A detachment of the crew of the Egeria, in clean jackets and trowsers, headed by two officers. 3. The Lord Provost, supported by the Sheriff of the county, the Earl of Morton, and Sir Patrick Murray; the Magistrates of Edinburgh, in their robes, preceded by a band of music, and followed by the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, attended by many gentlemen; the Admiral and resident Bailies of Leith, &c. &c. 4. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Earl of Moira officiating as Grand Master, in their appropriate insignia, followed by the lodges of Edinburgh and neighbourhood, in the order of seniority, and accompanied by music. The masonic decorations were extremely rich, and the whole had a fine effect. The ships in the harbour and wet dock had all their flags displayed, and were, particularly those in the wet dock, crowded with an immense assemblage of people. On many of them scaffolding was erected, on which were numerous parties of ladies—the shrouds and yards were completely covered with boys. On arriving at the ground the crew of the Egeria, who had joined in the procession, filed off to man the guns which were to fire the grand salute. These were ranged on the west side of the bason.

The foundation stone of King George the Third's Bastion having been laid with the usual ceremonies of masonry by the Grand Master, his Lordship delivered the following eloquent speech:

My

"*My Lord Provost,*

"In ordinary course we masons are precluded (and wisely so,) by the habits and rules of our institution, from adverting, in that character, to any public occurrences, or taking part in any transaction which has a political reference. That prohibition is considered by us as a necessary assurance to our fellow-citizens against any abuse of influence from a numerous body, associated by ties not understood beyond our own circle, assembling for purposes not explained, and covering our procedure with anxious secresy.—We have therefore to felicitate ourselves, that, on this occasion, the Magistracy, by calling us forth to discharge the public and proper function of our order, have thus given us an opportunity of testifying the ardour of our sentiments towards the best of Sovereigns, without our obtruding ourselves, in a manner inconsistent with our principles. In common with your Lordship, and the rest of our fellow-subjects, we have experienced the benignity of his Majesty's reign; in common with you, we have, individually, exulted in the extent of those arts and sciences so sedulously encouraged by the fostering patronage of George the Third;—sciences not confined to the closet of the student, but giving a just direction to the active industry of all classes, which has caused the wealth of this country to attain a pitch unexampled in history; above all, we have glowed with the conscious pride of that manly defiance of every foe, which, relying on the favour of Heaven towards our pious Sovereign, has been exhibited by this country, amid the wreck of surrounding nations. —This we have felt as men and Britons. As masons, we have further to boast a special obligation. When mischievous combinations on the continent, borrowing and prostituting the name of masonry, had sown disaffection and sedition through the communities within which they were protected, and thereby called on the vigilance of the British Government to forbid particular confederacies here, a flattering discrimination exempted the established Free Masons from the scope of this prohibition. On the sole pledge of our declaration, on the simple security of our good faith as Britons, there was manifested a generous trust in our ancient fraternity. With a just sense of this magnanimous confidence, superadded to the other motives which this day call forth effusions of gratitude from every individual in the united kingdoms, we masons, as a body, offer up our humble thanksgiving to the Almighty, for the extended term which the reign of the King has already reached, devoutly imploring the Divine Author of all good, to grant, farther, a long, a very long continuance, and earnestly praying that every hour of that period may be marked by the fond attachment of an unanimous people.

"If any consideration may be admitted as adding to the happiness which we feel, in being thus enabled to express our suitable homage to our Sovereign, it is the testifying, at the same time, our respect for the city of Edinburgh. That city has claims on the warm gratitude of us all, and on mine among the foremost; and we rejoice peculiarly in paying our tribute to it, when it is so adequately represented, on this occasion, by the dignified chief Magistrate and his colleagues whom I have now the honour to address. In the name of the craft, I sincerely wish that your Lordship may enjoy many years of health, of comfort, and of happy reflection on the prominent situation which you have held on this memorable day."

To which the Lord Provost made the following reply:—

"*Most Worshipful and Right Honourable Grand Master*—It must afford gratifying sensations to every friend and well-wisher of Scotland to observe the growing prosperity of the port of Leith, notwithstanding the obstacles and decrees that our inveterate enemy issues for the purpose of injuring the commercial interests of Great Britain. Owing to the spirited and enterprising exertions of our merchants, and particularly those of the port of Leith, its accommodation has become too limited for its trade; it has therefore been necessary, upon the part of the Corporation of the city of Edinburgh, to enlarge the docks; and the foundation stone, which your Lordship has now laid, is not only intended to be a continuation of the great plan originally designed by that able engineer, John Rennie, Esq. but also to be the commencement of those military works originally suggested by your Lordship when resident among us, which, out of grati-

tude

tude to our revered and beloved Monarch, now entering into the 50th year of his reign, whose valuable life may God prolong, the Corporation of the city of Edinburgh name King George the III.'s military Works. May the success of our uncaunted sailors and brave soldiers long keep our enemies from our shores; and, if they dare to approach this port, may these military works, manned with British troops, not only defend, but drive the enemies of our country from our coast.

"To me it affords much pleasure to reflect, that the military character who suggested the idea of military works for the defence of these docks, should be the same who has on this memorable day laid the foundation of them. May your Lordship's life be long preserved, and may this undertaking, under Almighty God, be not only crowned with success, but transmit to ages yet unborn the events of this Jubilee.

"That our most gracious Sovereign, who has ever been the father and protector of a loyal people, may rule over us for many years to come, is my most fervent prayer and earnest wish.

"To you, most Worshipful and Right Honourable Grand Master, to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Brethren, I beg leave to return my unfeigned and sincere thanks for your attendance upon this occasion, also the thanks of my Colleagues the Magistrates and Council, and to express a wish that this work, so happily begun, may be carried on without interruption, and prove beneficial to the commercial interests of the country."

Inscription deposited under the foundation stone:—

On the 25th day of October,
In the year of our Lord 1809, and of
Masonry 5809,
The Right Hon. the EARL of MOIRA,
Past Acting Grand Master of the Grand
Lodge of Scotland,
In the absence of the
Hon. WILLIAM MAULE of Panmure, M.P.
Acting Grand Master,
Laid
The FIRST STONE of this BASTION,
For
The security of the extended Commerce of
The PORT of LEITH;—
The day
On which his Majesty
King GEORGE the THIRD
Entered into the 50th year of his Reign,
Being chosen for the foundation of a
Structure, which is to bear his Royal
Name;—
That a work of public utility,
Founded amidst the universal thanksgivings
of a happy and grateful land,
Might commemorate, as the most suitable
memorial,
The Accesion of a Prince,
To whom, at all times, the most acceptable
homage
Is that which marks the encreasing prosperity of his people.

Inscription on the plate:

Regi optimo, Patri Patriæ,
Pio, clementi, benefico,
Virtutes ob insignes,
Tam privatas quam publicas,
Populo suo semper carrissimo,
Imperii Britannici
In rebus secundis decori,
In arduis præsidio,
GEORGIO TERTIO,
Regni, quod, annuente Deo, sit longissimum,
Quinquagesimum annum jam ingresso,
Cives Edinburgeni,
Urbis præfecto iterum
GULIELMO COULTER, armigero.
Hoc monumentum posuerunt ovantes,
VIII. Calendas Novembris,
A D. MDCCCIX.

TRANSLATION.

"To the best of Kings, the father of his country, pious, mild, beneficent, by his great private as well as public virtues, always endeared to his people, in prosperity the ornament, in dangers and difficulties the safeguard of the British empire, to GEORGE THE THIRD, just entering the fiftieth year of his reign, which God prolong, the citizens of Edinburgh, in the second year of the Provostship of WILLIAM COULTER, Esq. rejoicing with thanksgiving, erected this monument, 25th October 1809."

When the business was over, the guns planted on the west side of the bason, fired a grand salute of 50 rounds, which was answered by the ships in the Roads, and the acclamations of twenty thousand people. The procession moved back in nearly the same order, the junior lodges only marching off first, to a certain distance, and then forming a line inside of the soldiery, through which the procession passed in returning to the Assembly Rooms. On passing one of the King's ships, now in the wet dock, the crew mounted the shrouds, and saluted the Magistrates with three cheers.

The

The music which preceded the Magistrates, in going and returning, played the King's Anthem.

At twelve o'clock, the great guns were fired from the Castle, followed by a *feu de joye* from the regiments of militia drawn up on the Castlehill. At one o'clock, the two regiments of Edinburgh volunteers, with the Mid Lothian and Trinity-house artillery, formed a line in Prince's Street, and fired a royal salute, &c.

At two o'clock, divine service was performed in the different churches and chapels. The collections, which were liberal, are to be applied to benevolent purposes.

At five o'clock a numerous body of noblemen and gentlemen dined together in the Assembly Rooms, George Street. The company consisted of above 500; and a variety of toasts, appropriate to the occasion, were given.

At seven in the evening, the illumination of the public buildings and fireworks began. The Merchants' Hall,—his Majesty's printing office—Post Office—Register Office—Excise and Custom House, were most superbly illuminated with variegated lamps, emblematical devices, transparencies, &c. The Register Office far exceeded any thing ever exhibited in Edinburgh; on the right was an emblematical transparency of Commerce, with appropriate ornaments—left, a sailor reclining on his arm—the centre transparency, very large, exhibited his Majesty seated, crowned by an angel, the enemies of his country falling before him; behind the throne, on his Majesty's left, was pictured a Highland Chieftain; the drapery executed by lamps suspended from chains, the crown, &c. had a splendid effect. These paintings were executed by Mr LIZARS; the decorations of lamps, &c. by Mr SMITH. Excise Office, under initials and crown, had *Pater Patriæ* in lamps; the Custom-house, *Anno Regni* 50, beautifully executed. The inscription on the King's printing-office, in gigantic letters, formed of lamps, was, *Long live the King.*—Mr Trotter, Prince's Street, exhibited two very beautiful transparencies.—

The weather was most favourable.—A more delightful day and night has seldom occurred. The streets were crowded by persons of all ranks and descriptions; and, we are happy to say, that the crowd dispersed at an early hour, without the smallest confusion or disposition to riot; a circumstance highly creditable to the inhabitants, when we consider how narrow are the limits between merriment and mischief.

MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH,
Elected October 3. 1809.

The Right. Hon. WILLIAM COULTER, Lord Provost, re-elected.

Bailies.

Arch. Campbell, Esq. | John Gloag, Esq.
James Goldie, Esq. | K. M'Kenzie, Esq.
William Tennant Esq Dean of Guild
John Turnbull Esq. Treasurer.
William Calder, Esq. Old Provost.

Old Bailies.

Peter Hill, Esq. | Alex. Manners, Esq.
A. C. Younger, Esq. | Wm. Gilchrist, Esq.
William Trotter, Esq. Old Dean of Guild.
Robert Scott Moncrieff, jun. Esq. Old Treasurer.

Merchant Counsellors.

Messrs. Duncan Cowan,—Thomas Scott,—James Robertson.

Trades Counsellors.

John Auchterlonie,—Alexander Spence.

Ordinary Council Deacons.

Andrew Gardner, Convener,—Andrew Inglis,—Matthew Martin,—James Brown,—John Aird,—James Denholm.

Extraordinary Council Deacons.

William Auld,—David Lindsay, William Kennedy—John Dickson,—William Galloway,—Frederick M'Laggan,—John Heath,—William Paterson.

A. C. Younger, Esq. Baron Baillie of Canongate and Calton.
Alexander Manners, Esq. Admiral of Leith.
William Gilchrist, Esq. Baron Bailie of Easter and Wester Portsburgh.
Duncan Cowan, Esq. Captain of Orange Colours.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Whitehall, August 26.—The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom of GreatBritain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Sir A. Wellesley, Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and of Wellington, in the said county.

Whitehall, September 16. The King has has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major General John Cope Sherbrooke to be one of the Knights Companions of the most noble order of the Bath.

Whitehall, September 2. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the united kingdom of Great Britain

tain and Ireland to the following gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Paulus Emilius Irving, of Woodhouse, and Robgill Tower, in the county of Dumfries, Esq. Lieut.-General of his Majesty's forces. Thomas Roberts, of Robert's Cove, Cork, Esq. James Shaw, of the city of London, and of Kilmarnock, Ayr, Esq. Rowland Blennerhasset, of Blennerville, Kerry, Esq. William Smith, of Eardiston, Worcester, Esq. Charles Cockerell, of Sezincot, Gloucester, Esq. Edwin Bayntun Sandys, of Misenden Castle, Gloucester, and of Chadlington Hall, Oxford, Esq. Henry Halford, Doctor of Physic, and one of his Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary. John Tyrell, of Boreham-House, Essex, Esq.

William Hamilton, Esq. (son of Dr Hamilton) is appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the Hon. Charles Bagot.

Downing Street, October 6. The King has been pleased to appoint Alexander Johnston, Esq. to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the island of Ceylon, in the room of Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq. resigned.

And William Coke, Esq. to be Puisne Justice of the said Court in the room of Mr Johnston.

The King has been pleased to issue a warrant, under his Royal Sign Manual, to Sir George Abercromby, Bart. Francis Garden Campbell, Esq. and Stewart Souter, Esq. three of the Deputy Lieutenants of the country of Banff, as Commissioners for executing the office of his Majesty's Lieutenant in the said county, by granting commissions in the militia, &c. during the vacancy of a Lieutenant.

The Rev. Mr Alexander Brodie, M. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is presented to the vicarage of East Bourn.

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MARRIAGES.

May 6. At Madras, Robert Alexander, Esq. second Member of the Board of Revenue, to Miss Grace Blacker, third daughter of the Rev. Dr Blacker of Wells, in Somersetshire.

Sept. 6. At Broomtown, near Fort George, Major Fortye, 6th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Miss Jane Athole Gordon Campbell, fifth daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq. of Melford, Lieut. Gov. of Fort George.

7. At Montrose, Alexander Duncan, Esq. of Park-hill, to Mrs Strachan, relict of Alexander Strachan Esq. of Tarry.

9. At Streatham, Mr David Cock, army clothier, London, to Miss Brodie, niece to Alexander Brodie, Esq. of Carey Street.

11. At Glendoick, Mr William Bell, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, to Margaret Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Craigie, Esq of Glendoick.

11. At Barachnie, Mr Anthony Hannay, merchant, Glasgow, to Douglass, eldest daughter of Mr Peter Mann, of Barachnie.

12. At Coldstream, Thomas Douglass, Esq. to Alice, daughter of Mr Adam Thomson, merchant in Coldstream.

13. At Niddry, John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, to Helen, second daughter of Andrew Wauchope, Esq. of Niddry Marischal.

18. At Edinburgh, Alexander Munro, Esq. of Livingstone, to Anne Jane, second daughter of the late Patrick Brown, Esq. Edinburgh.

14. At Bristol, Capt. Joseph Spear, of the Royal Navy, to Grace, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Ludowick Grant of Knockando, in Morayshire.

14. At London, John Osborn, Esq. son of Sir George Osborn, Bart. to Miss Davers, daughter of Sir Charles Davers.

14 At Edinburgh, Mr Patrick Cockburn, accountant in Edinburgh, to Margaret, daughter of the deceased Mr Gilbert Don, Forfar.

15. At Alloa, Mr Alexander Bald, jun. merchant, to Ann, daughter of Mr William Geddes, Alloa Glassworks.

18. At Edinburgh, J. W. Brougham, Esq. to Margaret, third daughter of the late Patrick Rigg, of Morton, Esq.

19. At ditto, Mr William Halbert, watchmaker in Glasgow, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr Thomas Morton, manufacturer at Fountainbridge.

20. At Aberdeen, Doctor Macpherson, to Christiana, eldest daughter of Roderick Macleod, D.D. Principal of King's College.

20. At St. Andrews, John Honey, Esq. Blairhall, to Miss Adamson.

20. At Gilmore Park, near Edinburgh, Mr Robert Thomas, General Post Office, Edinburgh, to Miss Walker, daughter of the late Mr Wm. Walker, builder.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr James Weddell, jun. confectioner, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Henderson, Esq. City Chamberlain.

27. Hudson Gurney of Norwich, Esq. to Margaret, daughter of Robert Barclay of Ury, Esq. deceased, late M. P. for Kincardineshire.

27. At Bath, Mr Thomas Hamilton, bookseller, Paternoster-row, London, to Miss Ann Macpherson of Fleet Street.

28. At London, Henry Erskine, Esq. younger of Amondell, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of General Sir Charles Shipley.

BIRTHS.

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Aug. 12. At Cranstown House, St Kitt's, West Indies, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Cranstown, a son and heir.

Sept. 24. At London, the Lady of Duncan Campbell, Esq. a son

27. At ditto, the Lady of Charles H. Hall, Esq; a son and heir.

29. At Montrose, the Lady of Thomas Bruce, Esq. of Arnot, a daughter.

30. At Edinburgh, the Lady of James Home Rigg, Esq. of Morton, a daughter.

30. At ditto, the Lady of Patrick Miller, Esq. younger of Dalswinton, a daughter.

Oct. 2. At Bixley-hall, in Norfolk, the Viscountess Primrose, a son.

3. At ———, Mrs Parker, the celebrated dancer and pantomime performer, a daughter.

4. At Strathmartin, the Lady of Captain Warren, of the Royal Navy, a son.

5. The Lady of George Grant, Esq. of Waltham Place, Berks, a daughter.

5. At Poultons, Hampshire, Lady Gertrude Sloane, of twins, a son and daughter.

7. The Lady of Colonel Pringle, a son.

7. At Edinburgh, the Lady of William Boswell, Esq. advocate, two sons, both since dead.

7. At London, the Lady of George Simpson, Esq of Cavendish Square, a son.

9. At Eccles, the Lady of John Maitland, Esq. of Eccles, a son.

9. At London, the Lady of Charles Andrew Caldwell, Esq. a son and heir.

10. At Stobs Castle, the Lady of Sir William Elliott, Bart. of Stobs, a daughter.

10. At Edinburgh, the Lady of John Wardrop, Esq. a daughter.

12. At Torquay, Devonshire, the Right Hon. Lady Sinclair, a son.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Murray of Murrayshall, a son.

19. At Wilton Lodge, the Lady of James Anderson, Esq. a daughter.

DEATHS.

March. At Blagodat, in Siberia, Mr James Harley, engineer. He was an ingenious and warm hearted man, and much regretted by all who knew him.

21. At Madras, Charles Maxwell, Esq. First Judge of the Court of Appeal there.

May 1. At the Cape of Good Hope, Mr Donald M'Donald, of his Majesty's Customs, son to Lieut.-Colonel M'Donald of Lyndale.

June 10. At Amherstsburgh, in Upper Canada, aged 38, Alexander Duff, Esq, merchant, son of Mr Duff, minister of Foveran.

July 10. At Curacoa, aged 21, Mr Jas. Laurie, eldest son of John Laurie, Esq. Glasgow.

26. At Jamaica, Brigadier-General Joseph French, second in command in the expedition against St Domingo. The General was taken ill in consequence of the extreme fatigue he underwent from that activity and exertion remarked by General Carmichael in his letter in the Gazette, concerning the attack of the place, and was carried back to Jamaica as a measure for his recovery, but he scarcely survived his arrival there two days.

Aug. At Jamaica, James Grant, Esq. of Pleasant Hill, near Spanish Town.

23. At Elvas, in Portugal, of a typhus fever, owing to excessive fatigue, in his 20th year, Lieut. Brockman, of the 43d regiment, third son of James Drake Brockman, Esq. of Beachborough, in Kent.

Sept. Of a putrid fever, aged 23, his Imperial Highness Charles Ambrose, Prince Primate of Hungary, Archbishop of Gran, and brother of the Emperor of Austria.

5. At Pitchern, in Badenoch, Mrs Macpherson of that place, much regretted.

10. At Portsmouth, Major-General Dugald Campbell, of the Royal Marines.

14. At Dundee, Mrs Sarah Williams, of the island of Grenada, aged 83, relict of the Hon. Samuel Williams, many years President of that island.

14. At the St Andrew Tavern, London, where he arrived the preceding day, on his way to Scotland, for the recovery of his health, Lieut. D. Ross, Royal Marines.

16. At Middleburgh, of a grape shot wound, which he received in the upper part of his thigh, on the morning of the 25th August, Lieut. Henry Maxwell, of the 26th regiment of foot, universally respected and lamented by his brother officers and numerous acquaintances. He received the wound while gallantly encouraging the men to resist a determined attack of the enemy on the outposts of the army before Flushing.

16. At Wick, Mr Alexander Bowie, fish curer, aged 50.

17. At Cork, aged 74, Sylverius Moriarty, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

17. At Ochiltree, Mrs Edgar, widow of the late Mr John Edgar, vintner, in the 79th year of her age. She had lived with her husband near 50 years, and survived him only eight days. Her character of a discreet kind landlady will be long remembered.

19. At Castle Fraser, in Aberdeenshire, the Right Hon. Caroline Dowager Lady Lyttleton, in the 64th year of her age. Her Ladyship was daughter of John Bristow, Esq. of Quiddenham, in the county of Norfolk, and was married, on the 16th of February 1774, to William Henry Lyttleton, Esq. since created Baron Lyttleton, by

by whom she had several children, of whom only two survive her, viz. Caroline Anne, married to the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew of Antony, in the county of Cornwall, and William Henry, Esq. M. P. for the county of Worcester.

Sept. 19. At London, Mr William Duff, writer to the signet.

21. At Flushing, Capt. Charles M'Intosh, of the 77th regiment, deeply regretted by his brother officers as a sincere friend and a brave officer.—Captain M'Intosh served nineteen years with reputation in India. He fell a sacrifice to the malignant fever which has proved so fatal to our army in Walcheren, and has left a widow, with an infant child, to deplore their irreparable loss.

21. At Falmouth, Mr Nathaniel Hingston, a merchant and contractor of the first respectability. This gentleman was of such great bulk and stature, that a part of his house was obliged to be pulled down, to permit him to be carried from his chamber. He was enclosed in three coffins—the external one of lead, which was 6 feet 6 inches long, 2½ feet deep, and 3 feet 2 inches wide. He was drawn about ten miles, to the place of interment, on very strong wheels (for no hearse could bear him,) and put into the grave by tackles fixed to a large tree, which overhung the spot.

22. At Middleton, William Power, Esq. who lived to the extraordinary age of 110 years. He could read without spectacles, and retained his memory to the last.

23. Dr Downman of Exeter, at a very advanced age. He was esteemed for his professional knowledge, and his learning in general. He exerted his poetical and literary powers upon various occasions, and uniformly for the benefit of mankind.

23. At Cheltenham, Mrs Cunninghame, wife of W. Cunninghame, Esq of Enterkine, Ayrshire, and daughter of the late Major Gen. Alexander Stewart, M. P.

24. At Harwich, of a fever, after his return from Walcheren, Lieutenant Duncan MacCorquodale of the 92d regiment. His correct and upright conduct, as an officer and a gentleman, endeared him to all his acquaintances, by whom, and his brother officers in particular, he is deeply and sincerely regretted.

25. At London, John Travers, Esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

25. At Lonehead, Denny, Mrs Elisabeth Moncrieff, spouse of the Rev. Mr James Stark, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr Wm. Moncrieff, Alloa—and, a fortnight after, her infant child.

26. At Cowie, Mrs Une Cameron Barclay, wife of John Innes, Esq. of Cowie, and daughter of the late Robert Barclay of Ury, Esq. M. P. for Kincardineshire, aged 31.

Price of Stocks.

1809.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Oct. 2.	267	pr.	68¼ ⅜
9.	——	—	68⅝
16.	——	—	68¾
23.	269	—	69
30.	271	—	69

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Oct. 2.	80 114	48 56	30 37	48 56
9.	80 110	44 54	28 35	54 58
16.	80 110	47 54	28 35	48 54
23.	80 110	46 53	28 34	46 52

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1809.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Oct. 6.	48 s. 66	29 s. 35	24 s. 29	—s.—
13.	34 67	27 33	25 29	34 —
20.	40 65	27 33	21 27	33 —
27.	40 64	27 32	21 26	33 —

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1809.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
Oct. 3.	310	22 21½.	60	17 16
10.	250	23 22½	40	17 —
17.	250	23 22½	52	17 16
24.	370	23 22½	—	17 —
31.	350	22 21½	28	17 —

MAP

EXHIBITING THE CHANGES MADE BY THE TREATY OF VIENNA.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZ

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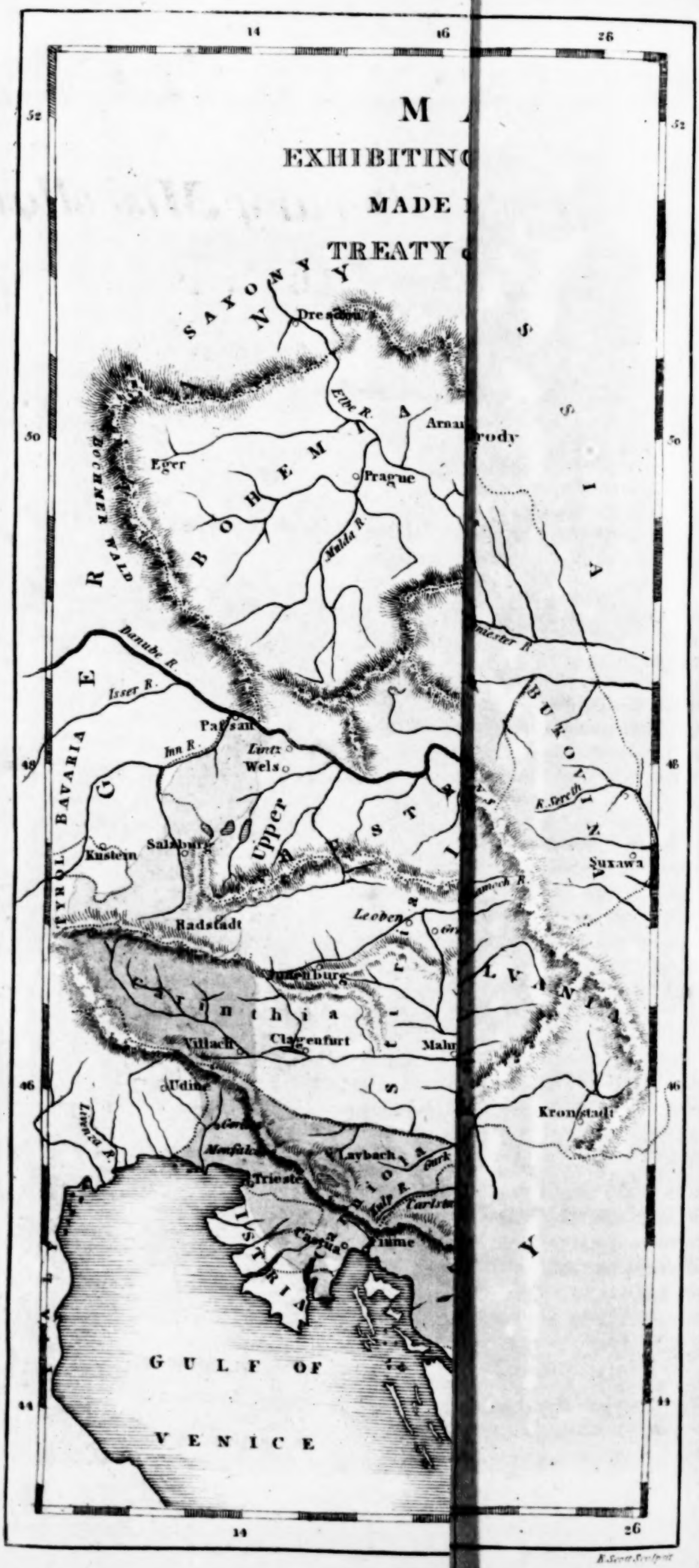
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